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O. PALMER,
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# Crawford Avalanche

O. PALMER, JUSTICE AND RIGHT. Publisher and Proprietor.
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## HISSES FOR JOUAUST.

### PRESIDENT OF COURT-MARTIAL FEELS PUBLIC SCORN.

**Shows Pronounced Bias—Audience Resents His Position in True Gallic Fashion—Witnesses Against Captive—Some Are Confused by Demange.**

The third week of the second trial by court-martial of Capt. Alfred Dreyfus began without incident at Rennes Monday morning. There was a large attendance in the lycee at the opening of court, in view of the possible reappearance of Maitre Labori, leading counsel for the defense. But his physicians deemed it best for him to remain quiet. When it became known that the distinguished lawyer would not participate in the proceedings a large number of disappointed persons quitted the court-room, leaving perceptible gaps along the benches.


DREYFUS SALUTES THE COURT.
(From the London Daily Graphic.)

Gen. Fabre of the general staff was the first to testify. He related how he compared a captured letter conveying treasonable documents to the handwriting of Dreyfus, and what a remarkable resemblance there was between them. The witness said that besides the general conduct of the accused was suspicious. M. Demange asked Gen. Fabre why he was so positive about these things, when at the court-martial in 1894 he claimed to have had no personal knowledge of Dreyfus. Fabre's previous evidence to this effect was then read. As the wide discrepancy between that and his present testimony became evident, the witness grew red and stammered an explanation. Capt. Dreyfus then questioned the witness and insisted that Fabre was wrong in his details.

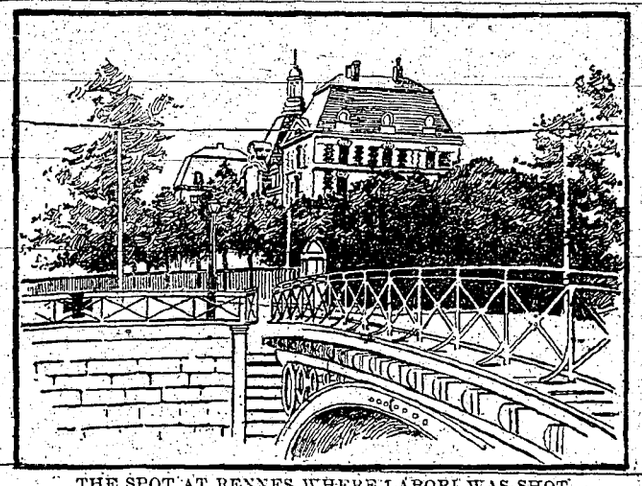
Col. Aboville then testified to the same effect as Gen. Fabre, telling of the identification of the prisoner's handwriting with that of treasonable papers. He was sure Dreyfus had written them. M. Cochefert, the detective who arrested Dreyfus, next testified. He told of the test made by de Clam, who dictated part of the bordereau to Dreyfus. He said the accused exhibited great emotion, as he had also when placed under arrest.

Next came Gribelin, recorder of the general staff. He argued that Dreyfus was guilty, and that Col. Picquart's evidence was manufactured. Capt. Dreyfus then arose, and, speaking calmly, proceeded to refute the testimony of Cochefort and Gribelin. He related the scene of the dictation test. "I remember it perfectly," said Dreyfus. "I came in from a cold room, where I had been waiting. The difference between my writing then and my usual handwriting was alone due to my cold fingers."

The session wound up with a scene on account of the extraordinary conduct of Col. Jouaust, president of the court, who permitted himself to make an unwarrantable display of partiality. M. Bertulus had been confronted with the last witness, Capt. Junck, and Gen. Gonse had defended the latter when Col. Picquart rose and asked to be allowed to refute some of Junck's remarks. Col. Jouaust made a gesture of impatience and shouted:

"What, again?"

An outburst of booing and hissing came from the audience at such a display of unfairness from the president. Judges and gendarmes quickly suppressed the noise, but Col. Jouaust understood the well-merited rebuke administered him, turned red and adjourned the court ten minutes later.


THE SPOT AT RENNES WHERE LABORI WAS SHOT.
*The cross marks the place where he fell.*

Wm. Mueller, 20, Louisville, Ky., was shot and probably fatally injured by Patrolman Cochran. Resisted arrest for "rolling the bones."

New York cloak makers are returning to work, having gained their demand for an increase of 25 per cent in the weekly wage scale.

Asa B. Bellis, leather dresser, Johnstown, N. Y., assigned. Liabilities estimated between $40,000 and $50,000.

France will prohibit any further fights between bulls and wild beasts.

## THE KUKLUX KLAN.

**The Original White-Caps Are Soon to Hold a Reunion.**

Some time soon the famous Kuklux Klan will hold a reunion in Atlanta, Ga. Only the members of the organization know the exact date of the meeting.

The Kuklux Klan was the most formidable organization ever formed in this country for the purpose of punishing crime outside the courts. When first organized the object was to protect life and property among the law-abiding class from the ruthless depredations of the outlaws who infested the country. Such was the chaotic condition of affairs in the South following the close of the civil war that nobody felt secure, so the originators of the klan determined to administer swift and speedy justice to such criminals as deserved punishment, and the penalty was graduated according to the character of the crime.

While at the beginning it undoubtedly exercised a salutary influence in quelling the lawless element, and in the protection of life and property, still by degrees unscrupulous men took advantage of the terrible and mysterious reputation of the Kuklux Klan to avenge themselves upon those for whom they had conceived an enmity, and it finally degenerated into a gang of desperadoes that were worse than the element which it sought to punish.

It was no infrequent occurrence during the latter days of the klan for some peaceful citizen to be taken from his home and maltreated by a gang of ruffians led by some member who had decided that it would be for his personal gain that the citizen should be made to leave the community. Many were the dark deeds of violence done under cover of the night and under the cloak of the Kiklux Klan long after the more respectable class that originally belonged to it had withdrawn in disgust and had joined in the effort to atone for past errors by assisting in putting down the klan and bringing the perpetrators of such deeds to justice.

## MERCIER A FORGER.

**Austrian Military Attache Will Prosecute the Frenchman.**

Chief among the topics of conversation in Paris is the reported action of Col. Schneider, Austrian military attache, who is to prosecute General Mercier for forgery. The case will come before the Paris Court of Assizes. This is the hardest blow yet delivered the military cabal. The anti-Dreyfus journals have been boasting that Schneider falsified. They said he was a tool of the triple alliance. This boast is now an empty one, and their own reputation for veracity is among missing quantities. Mercier's offense consists in having adduced a document in the Rennes court purporting to be a report on Dreyfus from Schneider to his government. Throughout France the conservative press severely condemns the action of Mercier in trying to drag foreign powers into the Dreyfus affair. It is regarded as particularly unfortunate that he should do this right after Emperor William's eulogies of French soldiers at the inauguration of the St. Privat monument.

There is nothing at all new or unexpected in the Dreyfus trial, says a correspondent. A thousand witnesses like Mercier, Roget, Cuiquet and Fabre would not convince those who believe Dreyfus the victim of a conspiracy that he is guilty. The anti-Semitic element is too blindly prejudiced against the prisoner to care anything about the evidence.


COLONEL PICQUART,
Dreyfus' Stanch Friend at Trial of the French Officer.

**Sparks from the Wires.**

In June nineteen persons were killed on railways and 175 injured.

Gen. Otis at Manila has asked for 100,000 emergency rations in wrappers.

Iron manufacturers still insist that there's a big scarcity of pig iron.

Policeman Dalton, Dayton, Ohio, died from injuries received by colliding with a buggy.

Belle Galbraith, Oliver Springs, Tenn., was shot from ambush. A woman is suspected.

Frances Wing, 3, New Castle, Pa., was fatally injured by a trolley car. Her home is in Pueblo, Colo.

United States Ambassador Choate at London says there will be no war with Canada over the boundary dispute.

## THE PUBLIC EYE

That Captain Dreyfus looked somewhat unkempt and changed in appearance when he landed at Port Halguen, as reported by the French newspapers, is substantiated by the accompanying picture, which was made by an American artist who was on the spot when the returning martyr of Devil's Island stepped ashore. The change which his long period of solitary confinement and ill treatment have wrought in the once strong and athletic looking Alsatian captain will at once be seen from this picture. The French authorities realized this and did their utmost to effect a secret landing, but all their plans were unable to get the best of the vigilance of the energetic foreign correspondents.


DREYFUS.

Col. A. L. Hawkins, commander of the gallant Tenth Pennsylvania, the only Eastern regiment which took part in the Philippine campaign, died on the homeward voyage. His regiment reached San Francisco on the transport Senator, with the colonel's body wrapped in a flag on the deck. His death occurred July 17, two days after leaving Nagasaki, Japan. Col. Hawkins was the idol of his men. His regiment has long been the pride of the State. At Manila it took part in the battle with the Spaniards, and it has been active in the warfare against the Filipinos.


COL. HAWKINS.

Herewith are shown pictures of the parties to a wedding which Miss Stanton of Warren, Ill., claims was performed in 1890 and which she has just made public. Mr. Carlton, who is now a wealthy Cripple Creek man, refuses to talk about the case, and the other day at Cripple Creek, Colo., entered suit for divorce on the grounds of desertion.

Mrs. W. H. Bens of Clay City, Ky., was the only survivor of a party of fifteen prospectors, led by her husband, who went to the Klondike a year ago. After enduring hardships that would have driven most members of her sex to distraction, this brave Kentucky woman, alone in the wilds of the Yukon river country, made her way back to civilization, and finally reached San Francisco. She is now with her brothers near Clay City.


MRS. BENS.

Mrs. Ellen J. Allen, wife of the Kenosha, Wis., millionaire tanner, while at the Edgewater, Ill., golf grounds, received a message that her baby at Kenosha was dying. Immediately Mr. and Mrs. Allen took the electric car for Evanston to catch the first train for Kenosha, only to learn that the train could not be stopped. They pleaded in vain, but the mother was not to be daunted by red tape. As the fast mail came in sight she sprang on the track, golf cape in hand. She frantically waved the scarlet garment that nullified running rules, and forced the engineer to bring his rushing train to a stop almost at her feet. Mrs. Allen reached Kenosha a little later.


MRS. ALLEN.

Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jr., whom Gov. Wolcott of Massachusetts has made chief justice of the Supreme Court of that State, is a son of the literary genius of the same name. He was born in 1841, is a Harvard graduate, and has taught in the Harvard law school. He is a veteran of the civil war, and was wounded at Antietam. His father had a weary search for the son, who was a captain, and his interesting story, "My Search for the Captain," embodies the facts of his long hunt for the wounded boy. Judge Holmes has been associate judge of the Supreme bench.


JUDGE HOLMES.

Supreme council of the mystic shrine of colored Masons held its annual conclave at Cleveland. Reports from the United States, South America and Africa showed the order to be prosperous.

Because two Sabbath school teachers of Cleveland rode to the German Baptist mission on a Big Consolidated street car a number of members boycotted the school.

Constable Carter, Marion, Va., shot and killed Joe Sault and fatally wounded his wife. They resisted arrest.

## BOER WAR IMMINENT.

### BRITISH OFFICIALS BELIEVE A CONFLICT AT HAND.

**Kruger's Answer Taken as a Defiance of England—Counter Proposal from Transvaal Will Be Ignored—Backdown of Afrikanders Only Way Out.**

The action of President Kruger of the Transvaal in refusing to accept the court of inquiry proposed by Secretary Chamberlain has caused officials of the Colonial Department to believe that war with the Boers is now inevitable.

London advices say that just what Oom Paul's reply to Mr. Chamberlain contained in the way of rejecting his plan for settling the dispute is not known, as the colonial office is noncommittal, but it has been admitted, however, that in place of accepting the suggested court of inquiry, Kruger submitted a number of new proposals, that are taken to mean an open defiance to England.

The British officials, however, would far rather have received a curt, defiant reply from the Boers than the temporizing and "soft word" answer, which it is feared will require considerable explanation to justify any aggressive action in the eyes of the world and English minority, which still declares that war would be an outrage.

It has developed that the war office has been aware of the nature of the Transvaal's reply for several days, hence it is believed that Great Britain will delay the denoument as little as possible, and if Mr. Chamberlain has his way the counter proposals of President Kruger will meet with scant attention, thus forcing the Boers into a position where the only way to avoid war will be by a complete back-down, which is not at all probable.

All England is talking war. Even the man in the street who knows nothing of what is going on behind the scenes is confident that an appeal to arms is now the only solution left for the Transvaal problem, which has reached an ugly stage. That the Boers will yield all is not believed, and this idea is strengthened by the feverish preparations which both sides have been making for hostilities within the last month.

The Transvaal dispute has been hanging fire for fifty years, and now that it bids fair to come to a crisis where it must be settled for all time the government seems annoyed at the apparent indifference of the public in the question.

Throughout the Orange Free State and Cape Colony Sunday was observed with prayer and humiliation by the populace advocating a peaceful settlement of the Transvaal dispute. A dispatch from Pretoria says: "President Kruger, while personally conducting a public church service, prayed that if war was unavoidable God might find right and truth on the side of the Afrikanders."

### DEMOCRATS TO ACT EARLY.

**May Hold National Convention in February or March, 1900.**

The next Democratic convention may be held as early as February and not later than March, 1900. A Chicago dispatch says that sentiment among party leaders has been crystallizing in favor of an early convention, and it may find expression at a meeting of the national committee, which will be held in Washington very soon after Congress convenes in December. Ex-Governor Stone of Missouri, as acting chairman of the committee and probable manager of the campaign of 1900, is the originator of the plan for holding the convention in February or March.

The underlying motive for holding an early convention is to enable the men who will have to shoulder the responsibility of conducting next year's battle, to raise money. By holding the conclave in February or March, nominating Mr. Bryan for President, selecting a running mate for him and adopting a platform, ex-Governor Stone is convinced that the intervening time until September, when the actual campaign will be begun, can be profitably employed raising a fund big enough to enable the national committee to make a handsome showing. Mr. Bryan, it is understood, favors the plan. Mr. Bryan is regarded as the nominee now. The choice of his running mate will be largely a matter of expediency.

### CITY RUINED BY FIRE.

**Flames Destroy the Business Portion of Victor, Col.**

Fire has destroyed the business portion of the city of Victor, Colo., causing a loss estimated at $2,500,000. Beginning shortly after noon Monday the fire raged until evening, consuming everything in its way. It had its origin, it is thought, in the Merchants cafe, adjoining the Bank of Victor, 3d street and Victor avenue. A strong wind from the south fanned the flames, and in a few minutes all the surrounding houses were afire.

Help was summoned from Cripple Creek, but the town had been built in the early days of the camp, and was of pine timber, for the most part, and burned like paper. Efforts were made to stop the progress of the flames by blowing up buildings in their path, and all afternoon the hills have roared with the explosions, but the effort was in vain.

The scenes of the great Cripple Creek fire were duplicated. Hurrying before the roaring flames went men, women and children, carrying what they could snatch from the fire, racing for their lives. The crash of buildings torn asunder by dynamite and the crackle of the flames as they consumed the dry timbers hastened their flight, and the pall of smoke added a terror to the spectacle. The residence portion of the city has suffered little, but the business part is paralyzed, and suffering is bound to follow.

The fire claimed the Bank of Victor, the postoffice, on the corner opposite, crossed 3d street and followed the row of blocks between 3d and 4th streets to the north, taking the Victor Banking Company, the Western Union Telegraph Company's office, the office of the Colorado Telephone Company, the Hotel Victor, on the opposite side of 4th street, and the three great shaft houses of the Gold Coin Mining Company, and its ore bins, among the largest in the Cripple Creek district.

Patronize those who advertise.

## REBELS FULL OF FIGHT.

**Repeated Drubbings by American Soldiers Not Effective.**

A press dispatch from Manila sent by way of Hong Kong gives views and statements not appearing in the official cables. It is stated that the Filipino rebels appear to retain much more of a fighting spirit than might be expected after their recent San Fernando experiences and General Lawton's drubbings in the south. After giving up San Fernando with a feeble struggle they intrenched themselves at Angeles, working for several days, and impressing noncombatants into the work, thus saving the armed men for fighting. They engaged Lieutenant Colonel Smith's regiment and the artillery warmly for four hours, making one of the most stubborn resistances of the campaign. But the Americans are indebted to the usual poor marksmanship of the Filipinos as well as to their own strategy for their small losses.

In the Province of Cavite, where it was supposed the rebels had been scattered and demoralized beyond recuperation, they have assembled an army of several thousand men, distributed among the important towns from the lake to the bay.

After the San Fernando engagement the rebels attempted to deter the Americans from a further advance northward by menacing the railroad communications. Several hundred of General Pio del Pilar's men crossed the Rio Grande between the American outpost towns and threatened Baliuag, Quingua and other places with small American garrisons, while during Sunday and Monday nights smaller bands tried to tear up the railroad tracks at several points between Bigaa and Malolos. Re-enforcements of American troops, however, were sent along the railroad from Manila to San Fernando, while the forces at Baliuag and Quingua sallied out against General Pio del Pilar's men and the rebels were easily driven away. In brushes between these Filipinos and the Americans during three days the Americans lost several men, while the Filipinos' loss was heavy.

Of these operations the press correspondent was permitted to send only an inadequate dispatch, dictated verbatim by Major General Otis. The censor writes stereotyped official phrases and adjectives into the dispatches, tending to magnify the opposition. General Otis says newspapers are not public institutions, but private enterprises, and the correspondents are only here on sufferance.

The American troops have been withdrawn from all that part of the country which was half cleared of rebels in the expedition of the Americans in June last. The rebels have returned to San Mateo, which was abandoned for the third time after its recent capture.

## CURRENT COMMENT

Admiral Dewey has a double in New York, who, strangely enough, is a Spaniard. When the war with Spain broke out Senor A. B. Planas sympathized with his mother country. At that time the battle of Manila had not been fought, and his likeness to Admiral Dewey was not generally noticed. After the defeat of the Spanish fleet, however, when Senor Planas had enough, as he thought, to mourn about, the men of his acquaintance began to twit him with his resemblance to the man who had destroyed the sea power of his country. That worried the Spaniard to such an extent that he shaved off his mustache and thus escaped persecution. Now his mustache is growing once more, and Senor Planas finds life again a burden.

Farmers in North Dakota, who report 250,000 acres of standing wheat destroyed by hail, met with a similar loss thirteen years ago. On July 24, 1886, a great hailstorm swept over Minnesota and North Dakota, wiping out nearly 3,000 acres of wheat and doing immense damage in other ways. Some of the hail stones were as big as hen's eggs. The biggest hail stones on record, however, fell at Whitehall, Ill., in 1881. They were as big as goose eggs and drifts ten and twelve inches deep were found the day after the storm. In August, 1883, hailstones measuring thirteen inches in circumference fell and at Dubuque, Iowa, in 1882, monster hail stones weighing two pounds were picked up.

The West Indies, which have been devastated by a cyclone, are peculiarly liable to such visitations. In 1880 nearly the whole island of Jamaica was devastated, hundreds of buildings being destroyed and twelve lives lost. In October, 1882, a hurricane crossed Cuba, killing forty people and thousands of cattle. In 1888 a cyclone killed 1,000 people in Cuba. Three years later a hurricane struck Martinique, wrecking all the shipping in port and killing 340 people, in addition to a property loss estimated at $10,000,000.

August is the month of the dog days and of falling stars. Venus is now a morning star, rising only three-quarters of an hour before the sun. Mercury is an evening star, but he will begin to get up in the morning on Aug. 19. Jupiter may be noticed at sunset, far down in the western heavens. Mars and Uranus are both evening stars. The moon was new on the 6th, and will be full on Aug. 20.

Yellow fever is distinctively an American pestilence. It first appeared in Philadelphia in 1669. Again in 1762 it ravaged the City of Brotherly Love and in 1791 broke out in New York. During this century it has appeared many times in New Orleans and other Southern cities. During the great epidemic of 1878 there were 65,000 cases and 15,000 deaths in the United States.

It is an honor to represent a whole State in Congress, instead of a district, but it is not a popular one. In Kansas no one seems to desire the nomination. Kansas, Pennsylvania and South Dakota have Congressmen representing the State at large, the Legislature having failed to make a reapportionment of the State since the census of 1890. The position is unpopular, because there is no patronage, and there is no chance of continuity in office, as the territory is likely to be divided into districts at any time.

## WASHINGTON GOSSIP

The following detailed tabulation of the Senate complexion at the present writing, and as it will be when Congress next convenes (barring deaths), will be worth preserving for future reference:

| State. | Republican. | Democrat. | Populist. | Silver. | Independent. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. |
| Arkansas | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. |
| *California | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Colorado | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | .. |
| Connecticut | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| *Delaware | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| Florida | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. |
| Georgia | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. |
| Idaho | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. |
| Illinois | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Indiana | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Iowa | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Kansas | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. |
| Kentucky | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| Louisiana | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. |
| Maine | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Maryland | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Massa'etts | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Michigan | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Minnesota | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Mississippi | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. |
| Missouri | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. |
| Montana | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| Nebraska | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Nevada | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 |
| N.H'mpshire | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| New Jersey | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| New York | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| N. Carolina | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. |
| N. Dakota | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Ohio | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Oregon | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| *Pennsyl'a | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| R. Island | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| S. Carolina | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. |
| S. Dakota | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| Tennessee | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. |
| Texas | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. |
| *Utah | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| Vermont | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Virginia | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. |
| Washington | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| W. Virginia | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Wisconsin | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Wyoming | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Totals | 51 | 27 | 3 | 2 | 3 |

RECAPITULATION.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Republicans | 51 | Independents | 3 |
| Democrats | 27 | Vacancies | 4 |
| Populists | 3 | | |
| Silver | 2 | Total | 90 |
| Sitting members | 86 | Republicans | 51 |
| Republicans | 51 | Combined opposition | 35 |
| Democrats | 27 | | |
| Republican maj'ity | 24 | Republican majority over all | 16 |

*Vacancies by reason of failure of legislatures to elect.

The monthly statement of the Government receipts and expenditures shows total receipts during July of $48,054,258, as against $43,847,108 for July, 1898. The expenditures during last month were $56,561,090, as against $74,263,475 for July, 1898. The receipts last month from customs were $16,971,454; internal revenue, $28,322,574; miscellaneous, $2,760,229. This is an increase as compared with July, 1898, of about $1,800,000 from customs, $2,200,000 from internal revenue, and about $254,000 from miscellaneous sources. The expenditures on account of the War Department last month were $19,291,080, against $34,774,153 for July, 1898, and for the navy, $5,090,245, against $8,514,279 for July, 1898.

The monthly statement of the comptroller of the currency shows that at the close of business July 31 the total circulation of national bank notes was $241,541,878, an increase for the month of $273,192 and for the year of $18,845,008. The circulation based on United States bonds amounted to $205,768,304, an increase for the month of $504,210 and for the year of $10,075,610. The circulation secured by lawful money aggregated $35,773,574, a decrease for the month of $224,828, but an increase for the year of $4,769,389. The amount of United States registered bonds on deposit to secure circulating notes was $230,464,110, and to secure public deposits $09,849,940.

Lack of target practice among the troops in Cuba, which lessens the efficiency of the army, is to be remedied Books for preserving the records of the various commands and individuals in small arms practice are being distributed by the officers of the Department of Havana. Under the present system of training a soldier must first be able to tell how many steps are necessary in going from 200 to 1,000 yards, and he must be able to judge with his eye within 5 per cent of the exact distance of an object within those limits before being permitted to fire a ball from his rifle. When able to do this a soldier is then drilled in firing at what are called lying, kneeling and standing figures at distances varying from 200 to 1,000 yards. He is trained in firing not only at moving objects, but while he himself is walking or running. Company volley firing is also a part of the drill.

United States Treasurer Roberts, in his official compilations, will not make a separate account of the new gold certificates issued under the recent order of Secretary Gage, but will simply add new issues to the amount of certificates previously outstanding. The total gold certificates outstanding July 31, which is the last official statement given to the public by the department, was $34,251,520. The count of new certificates will therefore be from that as a base line. According to the report referred to this $34,000,000 in gold certificates includes $4,470,860 in denominations of $20, $2,533,250 in denominations of $50, $3,473,900 in denominations of $100, $3,277,500 in denominations of $500, $5,361,000 in denominations of $1,000, $4,770,000 in denominations of $5,000 and $10,360,000 in denominations of $10,000. Treasurer Roberts reports that the banks are not making as heavy demands as was anticipated for "to order" certificates of $5,000 and $10,000, but he supposes this is because they do not care to be in the early rush.

The Petersburg National Battlefield Park, for which Congress will be asked to make an appropriation, is to be located in front of Petersburg, in Prince George County, Va. It will be three miles long and a mile and a half wide, and will cover 3,040 acres, extending from the Appomattox river on the north to the Jerusalem plank road on the south and west. It will be bounded on the east by the original Confederate works, and on the west by the last Confederate works. The park is to contain a great many of the original fortifications.

## SOCIETY MEETINGS.

M. E. CHURCH—Rev. O. W. Willit, Pastor. Services at 10:30 o'clock a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school at 12 m. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Rev. G. L. Guichard, Pastor. Regular Services every 2nd and 4th Sunday in the month at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday School at 12 o'clock and Y. P. S. C. E. at 6:30 every Sunday. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening.

DANISH EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH—Rev. A. P. W. Bekker, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10:30 a. m. and 7 p. m., and every Wednesday at 7 p. m. A lecture in school room 12 m.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH.—Rev. J. J. Willitts, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 7:00 p. m. except the third Sunday each month. Sunday-school at 1 p. m.

ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH.—Father H. Webeler. Regular services the 2nd Sunday in each month.

GRAYLING LODGE, No. 356, F. & A. M., meets in regular communication on Thursday evening on or before the full of the moon.
J. K. MERZ, W. M.
J. F. HORN, Secretary.

MARVIN POST, No. 240, G. A. R., meets the second and fourth Saturdays in each month.
A. L. POND, Post Com.
J. C. HANSON, Adjutant.

WOMEN'S RELIEF CORPS, No. 162, meets on the 2d and 4th Saturdays at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.
MRS. J. M. JONES, President.
REBECCA WIGHT, Sec.

GRAYLING CHAPTER, R. A. M., No. 120.—Meets every third Tuesday in each month.
J. K. MERZ, H. P.
A. TAYLOR, Sec.

GRAYLING LODGE, I. O. O. F., No. 137.—Meets every Tuesday evening.
JOSEPH PATTERSON, N. G.
C. O. MCCULLOUGH, Sec.

BUTLER POST, No. 21, Union Life Guards, meet every first and third Saturday evenings in W. R. C. hall.
H. DOUGHERTY, Captain.
P. D. BRUHES, Adjutant.

CRAWFORD TENT, K. O. T. M., No. 102.—Meets every Saturday evening.
J. J. COLLN Com.
T. NOLAN, R. K.

GRAYLING CHAPTER, ORDER OF EASTERN STAR, No. 83, meets Wednesday evening on or before the full of the moon.
MRS. A. GROULEFF, W. M.
MRS. FRED NARKIN, Sec.

COURT GRAYLING, I. O. F., No. 790.—Meets second and last Wednesday of each month.
J. WOODBURN, C. R.
B. WISNER, R. S.

GRAYLING HIVE, No. 54, L. O. T. M.—Meets every first and third Wednesday of each month.
MRS. GOULETTE, Lady Com.
MRS. F. WALDE, Record Keeper.

REGULAR CONVOCATION OF PORTAGE LODGE, No. 141, K. of P., meets in Castle Hall the first and third Wednesday of each month.
H. A. POND, K. of R. S.
L. T. WRIGHT, C. C.

GRAYLING COUNCIL, No. R. & S. M., will hold their regular convocation on Friday, on or before the full of the moon.
JULIUS K. MERZ, T. J. M.
F. L. MICHELSON, Sec.

# The Avalanche

C. PALMER, Publisher.

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.


## PRICES ARE STRONG.

### STRENGTH ATTENDED BY STEADINESS OF DEMAND.

**Good Reports of Expanding Trade—Recent Rise in Beef Due to Conditions of Supply and Demand—Farmers' Trust Formed at Topeka.**

The business situation is thus reported by Bradstreet's: "Strength in prices and steadiness of demand are still the salient features of the trade situation. Fall demand is expanding at most markets, particularly good reports being received from the Northwest and that portion of the corn growing country which this year seems likely to be notable for surplus production. Wheat has been quite firm all the week, partly owing to a whittling down of Northwestern estimates, but also due to steady demand for the cash article alike on foreign and domestic account. The relative scarcity of cash corn is responsible for the advance shown this week in the face of a concededly large production. Conditions of supply and demand seem to be at the bottom of the recent rise in beef prices. This advance has attracted increased receipts of grass-fed cattle, and some shading of quotations is noted, but Chicago prices have only been equaled five times in twenty-two years. There are nearly 10,000,000 less beef cattle in the country than there were seven years ago, and in fact there are fewer cattle in the country now than in any year since 1882. Wheat, including flour shipments, for the week aggregate 3,343,825 bushels, against 4,040,009 bushels last week, 3,563,476 bushels in the corresponding week of 1898, 5,149,653 bushels in 1897, 3,281,854 bushels in 1896 and 1,871,928 bushels in 1895. Corn exports for the week aggregate 4,596,097 bushels, against 5,531,405 bushels last week, 2,648,933 bushels in this week a year ago, 2,682,452 bushels in 1897, 2,610,309 bushels in 1896 and 1,124,536 bushels in 1895."

### FARMERS FORM A COMBINE.

**Twenty-Million-Dollar Organization Said to Be Completed.**

Several prominent farmers and business men of Topeka, Kan., have organized "The Farmers' Federation of the Mississippi Valley" with a capital stock of $20,000,000. The purpose is to control the price of farm products, and especially of the enormous corn crop of Kansas. The trust will establish warehouses and maintain agents at Cincinnati, St. Louis and Chicago, where the grain raised by the members will be marketed. The cities having the warehouses will become outlets for the grain and products of the middle and western States. It is believed in Topeka among conservative business men that the scheme will succeed.

### RACE FOR THE PENNANT.

**Standing of the Clubs in the National and Western Leagues.**

The standing of the clubs in the National League race is as follows:

| | W. | L. | | W. | L. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Brooklyn | 73 | 35 | Chicago | 56 | 55 |
| Boston | 67 | 42 | Pittsburg | 55 | 56 |
| Philadelphia | 69 | 44 | Louisville | 49 | 60 |
| Baltimore | 65 | 42 | New York | 48 | 60 |
| St. Louis | 64 | 51 | Washington | 37 | 73 |
| Cincinnati | 60 | 49 | Cleveland | 19 | 95 |

Following is the standing of the clubs in the Western League:

| | W. | L. | | W. | L. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Indianapolis | 67 | 38 | St. Paul | 51 | 59 |
| Minneapolis | 69 | 42 | Milwaukee | 47 | 58 |
| Grand Rap. | 56 | 55 | Buffalo | 45 | 65 |
| Detroit | 55 | 53 | Kansas City | 44 | 64 |

**Escape from a Burning Ship.**

The steamer which burned off Fairport, Ohio, was the Sir S. H. Tilley, a Canadian vessel of 750 net tons. The fire started in the engine room and it spread so rapidly that the engineer did not have time to shut off the steam and the crew and passengers, about twenty in number, had difficulty in escaping. The Tilley is almost a total loss.

**Will Control All Oil Automobiles.**

The American Automobile Company has been organized in New York City, to control the manufacture and operation of all the automobiles and motors in which kerosene or gasoline is used, not only in this country, but in France, Germany and other countries in continental Europe.

**Nebraska Doctor Is Missing.**

Dr. J. H. Hubbell, a prominent physician of Naponee, Neb., is missing. One night recently he went out to mail a letter, and in about five minutes returned and said he had a call to go to the country. He kissed his wife and only child good night and went out and has not been seen since. Foul play is feared.

**New Nation Proclaimed.**

Information from Para announces that the inhabitants of Acre, the territory claimed by Brazil and Bolivia, have proclaimed their independence and constituted a new South American commonwealth.

**Four Indians Held for Murder.**

A special from Deadwood, S. D., says that four Indians, John Swift, Longhorn, Pretty Eagle and Noisy Own, have been bound over for the murder of Yellow Bull, supposed to have been pounded to death with clubs.

**Longino for Governor.**

The Democrats of Mississippi have nominated A. H. Longino of Washington County for Governor.

**Guard Turns Traitor.**

Through the treachery of Sergeant of the Guard Crawford of the Fifth United States cavalry, who is believed to have been bribed, eight prisoners confined in the Wardner (Idaho) prison escaped and fled to the hills. The faithless sergeant of the guard also is missing.

**To Build Big Ore Dock.**

The Great Northern proposes to erect, has let dredging contracts for and is preparing plans of construction for an ore dock seventy-three feet high and sixty-three feet wide at Duluth.

**Fire Alarms the Prisoners.**

Fire caused a panic in the Kings County penitentiary, New York. With 250 prisoners in an uproar the guards were insufficient and 200 police reserves were ordered to the prison double quick. Within twenty minutes after the police and firemen arrived the fire was out.

**Nebraska Cattleman Killed.**

Tom Ryan, a cattleman, was shot and killed by Frank Cole, a young sheepman, fifteen miles southeast of Chadron, Neb. The affair is the result of a feud that has existed between the cattlemen and the sheepmen over priority of right on pasturage land. Cole gave himself up.

### TRAINMEN SLAIN BY TRAMPS.

**Two Brakemen Killed and Thrown Under Moving Freight Train.**

Three tramps stealing a ride on a Chicago Great Western freight train killed Brakemen J. E. Wilson and Conney Matthews and threw their bodies under the wheels. The train had proceeded about two miles from Marshalltown, Iowa, when the two brakemen discovered the tramps and ordered them from the train, which was moving slowly. Instantly the tramps drew revolvers and fired. The brakemen fell, wounded, but did not roll from the train. The tramps threw the wounded victims under the moving train and their bodies were terribly mangled. At Melbourne the conductor missed the brakemen and a search was made, and the bodies found along the track. The murderers escaped. Wilson lived in Marshalltown and Matthews in Des Moines. Both were married.

### JEALOUSY LEADS TO MURDER.

**Ernest Barcus Kills His Rival and Fatally Stabs the Latter's Father.**

At Gallipolis, Ohio, Ernest Barcus stabbed and instantly killed George Schmidt, his rival for the hand of Rose Sidemore, and also stabbed Martin Schmidt, George's father, so seriously that he will die. He then made an attempt to murder the girl, but his nerve failed and he took to flight. Barcus' jealousy led him to follow George Schmidt, who had taken Miss Sidemore to his father's home to spend the evening. When he got to the house he raised a disturbance. The elder Schmidt tried to persuade him to leave the premises, whereupon Barcus drew a knife and plunged it into his side and breast. Schmidt's son went to assist his father, only to receive a fatal knife thrust in the heart. Barcus escaped, but was pursued by four officers, who captured him a few miles below Bladen.

### WHITE CAPS WHIP POSTMASTER.

**Florida Man Is Beaten Because He Employed a Negro Clerk.**

Editor W. C. Crum of the Florida Republican was beaten by whitecaps at Pack Suburbs, Fla., where he is postmaster. Some weeks ago he appointed a colored assistant and a mob made the negro give up the office. Crum was going from the office to his house when he was halted by fifteen masked men armed with guns. They took him from his horse, tied his hands and feet and stripped him. He was then beaten on the back until the flesh was deeply cut. His face and shoulders were badly bruised by kicks administered by the assailants. They threatened to kill him if he ever placed a negro in office again. Carbolic acid was applied to the wounds and he was allowed to go. Mr. Crum closed the office and his resignation has been accepted.

### GIVES UNIVERSITY TO DENVER

**Will of George W. Clayton Leaves $1,000,000 for That Purpose.**

The will of the late George W. Clayton was filed for probate at Denver, and provides that almost the entire estate shall be devoted to the establishment of a new university in Denver, to partake of the characteristics of Girard College, Philadelphia. The trustees are to be public officials, including the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. The will was made in 1892, since which time Clayton's estate has shrunk in value greatly, but more than $1,000,000 will yet be available for the university. Judge Moses Hallet of the United States District Court is named as executor of the estate.

### MISTAKE CAUSED TUFT'S DEATH.

**Lake Shore Engineer Thought Switch Was Open and Jumped.**

Simon Tuft of Cleveland, a Lake Shore engineer, was killed by jumping from his cab while the engine was running at a high rate of speed. Tuft was the engineer on a fast west-bound freight. When at Milbury Junction, near Toledo, Tuft saw a light ahead which led him to believe that a derailing switch was open. He hurriedly reversed the engine and did everything possible to bring the train to a stop. Then he jumped and was instantly killed. The man in the switch tower saw the train coming and turned the switch just in time to allow the train to pass safely on the main track.

### RETURN OF KLONDIKERS.

**Two Hundred, Including Cy Warman, Come Back on Humboldt.**

The Humboldt has arrived at Seattle from Alaska with about 200 Klondikers. J. O. Hestwood of Seattle brought down 500 pounds of gold dust, one-third of the clean-up of mines owned by an Eastern syndicate of which Mr. Hestwood is manager. Among the Humboldt's passengers was Cy Warman, the author, who has been in Alaska gathering material for sketches.

**Wreck at Circleville, Ohio.**

A Circleville (O.) dispatch tells of a serious wreck on the Cincinnati and Muskingum Valley road by which five persons were seriously injured. The east-bound passenger train, belated, was running at a high rate of speed in the edge of the city when a misplaced switch turned it into a siding on which stood a locomotive. The two engines were wrecked.

**Senator Mason's Nephew Dead.**

Clayton C. Mason, a nephew of Senator Mason of Illinois, died at Washington from an overdose of morphine taken hypodermically, presumably to ease pain due to kidney trouble from which he had suffered for some time. Mr. Mason was an employe at the capitol.

**Miss Horlocker in an Asylum.**

Miss Viola Horlocker, charged with poisoning the wife of her employer at Hastings, Neb., is said to be a patient at Oaklawn Sanitarium, Jacksonville, Ill., a private insane asylum, enrolled as Miss Allen.

**Two Killed by Electricity.**

Two negroes were killed outright, two were painfully burned and shocked, and eighteen others severely shocked while engaged in the reconstruction of the St. Charles avenue electric car line in New Orleans.

**Forces Indians to Retreat.**

Mexican troops under Gen. Torres defeated the Yaquis in three sharp engagements before Vican. Two Mexicans were killed and 22 wounded, while the Yaqui loss was 40 killed.

**Sultan Signs Treaty.**

The Sultan of Sulu has signed the treaty presented to him by Gen. Bates, acknowledging the supremacy of the United States Government over the entire Sulu archipelago.

**Big Coal Breaker Burned.**

Mount Lookout breaker at Wyoming, Pa., operated by the Temple Iron and Coal Company, was burned. The origin of the fire is unknown. The loss is about $100,000; insured.

**Speaker Reed Resigns.**

The resignation of Thomas B. Reed as Congressman at the First Maine district has been received by Gov. Powers. The resignation is to take effect Sept. 4.

**Prince Henry Coming Here.**

Prince Henry of Prussia, who commands the German squadron in the Pacific, will visit San Francisco, according to the Berlin correspondent of the London Daily Mail, on board his flagship after he leaves China. It is possible, according to the same authority, that he will also go to Washington to see President McKinley, who has sent him an invitation.

### BIG COMBINE IN VIEW.

**Plan to Unite Dry Goods Stores Under One Management.**

Arrangements are maturing in New York for the organization of a $50,000,000 dry goods corporation to control and operate dry goods and department stores throughout the country. The Mercantile Reorganization Company has been incorporated in Trenton, N. J., as a preliminary to creating the big corporation. Men well known in the dry goods trade have been working on the plan for six months, and, it is said, have interested financiers who will back the enterprise. It is expected that the corporation will be launched in time for the fall trade. The parent store will be in New York as the base of supplies for the branch stores. Expenses of traveling salesmen will be eliminated, and the promoters of the enterprise believe their system will avert the evil of bad debts. It is proposed to control the output of certain mills, and all purchases will be made in immense quantities.

### SIX KILLED BY DYNAMITE.

**Explosion Near Joplin, Mo., Causes Much Loss of Life and Property.**

By an explosion of dynamite six men were killed and the plant of the Marguerite mine, six miles from Joplin, Mo., was totally destroyed. Five boxes of giant powder exploded, hurling men, machinery, timbers and rocks in every direction. The explosion occurred as Henry Gilbert was engaged in the preparation of a blast. A stick of dynamite which he held in his hand exploded and the concussion exploded a box of dynamite which stood near by.

### HEAVY DAMAGE TO WHEAT.

**Fully Twenty-five Per Cent of Crop in Oregon Hurt by Continued Rain.**

While reports of damage to the wheat crop have been exaggerated, it is now estimated that fully 25 per cent of the wheat of the Willamette valley of Oregon has been rendered unmerchantable by the wet weather and that only a small portion of the remaining 75 per cent of the crop will grade up to the number and standard. Reliable reports indicate that the damage in Columbia basin is also heavy.

**Vault Door Is Smashed In.**

An unusual scene occurred in the city hall at Kansas City when, at the instigation of the board of election commissioners recently appointed by Gov. Stephens, a locksmith smashed in the door of the vault containing the records of the office and ballot boxes of the city. Former Election Commissioner J. H. Harris had refused to surrender the key of the vault.

**Big Four Grants Demands.**

The Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis (Big Four) Railroad announces that it has met the demands of the engineers on the system by agreeing to increase the pay of passenger engineers from $3.15 per 100 miles to $3.25, and the wages of freight engineers from $3.75 per 100 miles to $3.80 per 100 miles.

**Fatal Boiler Explosion.**

A boiler exploded at the Ahwiekert Planing Mill at Appleton, Wis., killing two men and seriously injuring eight others. The entire factory was wrecked and windows in the vicinity were broken by the concussion. The end of the boiler was carried through the engine-room roof and fell 100 feet distant. The loss is estimated at $50,000.

**Tragic End to Love Affair.**

The bodies of John Landauer, a cigarmaker, aged 25, and Josephine Engel, aged 15, were found in a lot at River avenue and 115th street, New York. Both had been shot through the heart. In Landauer's right hand was a revolver.

**Killed for Raiding a Melon Patch.**

Harry Staininger, 17 years of age, was instantly killed and Frank Murdoch, also 17 years old, mortally wounded by Henry Bartholmus, whose watermelon patch six miles east of Ouray, Colo., they were raiding.

**First Blow Proves Fatal.**

Henry Marron, 60 years of age, was killed near his home, seven miles southwest of Ponca, Neb., by a blow of Forris Casey's fist. The murder was the result of an old feud. Casey gave himself up to the authorities.

**Rides a Wheel 1,200 Miles.**

After riding a bicycle 1,200 miles to attend the national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republican and to meet old comrades of the civil war, Jas. A. Rappe, aged 84 years, of Marinette, Wis., has arrived in Philadelphia.

**Train Kills Three Persons.**

Three persons were killed and three injured at Seabright, N. J., while driving by being run down by a train of the New Jersey Southern Railroad.

**Fire in Mining Town.**

Fire has utterly destroyed the business portion of the city of Victor, Col., causing a loss estimated at $2,000,000.

### MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, $3.00 to $6.75; hogs, shipping grades, $3.00 to $5.00; sheep, fair to choice, $3.00 to $4.50; wheat, No. 2 red, 72c to 73c; corn, No. 2, 31c to 32c; oats, No. 2, 19c to 21c; rye, No. 2, 53c to 55c; butter, choice creamery, 19c to 21c; eggs, fresh, 12c to 14c; potatoes, choice, 25c to 30c per bushel.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, $3.00 to $6.00; hogs, choice light, $2.75 to $5.00; sheep, common to prime, $3.25 to $4.50; wheat, No. 2 red, 68c to 70c; corn, No. 2 white, 31c to 33c; oats, No. 2 white, 23c to 24c.

St. Louis—Cattle, $3.50 to $6.50; hogs, $3.00 to $5.00; sheep, $3.00 to $4.25; wheat, No. 2, 72c to 74c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 31c to 33c; oats, No. 2, 21c to 23c; rye, No. 2, 57c to 59c.

Cincinnati—Cattle, $2.50 to $6.00; hogs, $3.00 to $5.00; sheep, $2.50 to $4.00; wheat, No. 2, 71c to 72c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 32c to 33c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 21c to 23c; rye, No. 2, 56c to 58c.

Detroit—Cattle, $2.50 to $6.00; hogs, $3.00 to $5.00; sheep, $2.50 to $4.50; wheat, No. 2, 72c to 74c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 33c to 34c; oats, No. 2 white, 23c to 25c; rye, 58c to 59c.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 mixed, 72c to 73c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 33c to 35c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 20c to 22c; rye, No. 2, 55c to 56c; clover seed, new, $4.00 to $4.10.

Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 spring, 72c to 74c; corn, No. 3, 31c to 33c; oats, No. 2 white, 22c to 24c; rye, No. 1, 54c to 55c; barley, No. 2, 41c to 43c; pork, mess, $8.00 to $8.50.

Buffalo—Cattle, good shipping steers, $3.00 to $6.00; hogs, common to choice, $3.25 to $5.25; sheep, fair to choice wethers, $3.50 to $4.50; lambs, common to extra, $4.50 to $6.25.

New York—Cattle, $3.25 to $6.25; hogs, $3.00 to $5.25; sheep, $3.00 to $4.50; wheat, No. 2 red, 78c to 79c; corn, No. 2, 35c to 40c; oats, No. 2 white, 28c to 29c; butter, creamery, 17c to 22c; eggs, Western, 12c to 16c.


Uncle Sam—Yes, Miss Columbia, we will take good care of our storm-stricken wards.—Williamsport (Pa.) Grit.

### THE DREYFUS TRIAL.

**Some Dramatic and Sensational Features of the Evidence.**

Dramatic and sensational as was Thursday's session of the Dreyfus court-martial, it yielded less substantial advantage to the defense than the friends of truth and justice anticipated. The political character of the trial was strongly emphasized. For the first time the court itself directly intervened to shield and protect the military witnesses. The refrain so familiar at the Zola trial, "this question will not be put," was frequently heard during Labori's attempt to cross-examine Mercier, the chief of the conspirators. Besides, many of the questions which counsel did put and which the court could not decently rule out as irrelevant Mercier simply declined to answer.

With an unprejudiced court a few sessions like that of Thursday would mean a verdict of not guilty. The testimony of such witnesses as Mercier is evidently valueless, for only their illegal refusal to answer proper questions saves them from disgrace and exposure. But there seems no reason for believing that the court has any conception of law, evidence or justice, that it is able and willing to distinguish between the suspicions and opinions of mighty "champions of the army" and actual, valid and proper testimony.

All that Labori succeeded in showing was that Mercier was intriguing with Paty de Clam on the very eve of the present trial, that he inserted an alleged incriminating document in the secret dossier which he had illegally held and that he had tried to prevent the defense from knowing its contents. This document Col. Jouaust was forced to rule out. All the rest of the scathing cross-examination related to the trial of 1894, now known to have been flagrantly lawless and unfair, and had no bearing on the question under inquiry except as tending to prove the existence of prejudice and conspiracy.

At the opening of Friday's session of the court-martial, a doctor's certificate to the effect that it was impossible for Du Paty de Clam to be present was read. M. Labori asked the court that an official physician be sent to examine De Clam, but Col. Jouaust refused.

Rowland Strong, Paris correspondent of the London Observer, and the only English witness to testify before the court, was the first witness called on Friday. He was resplendent in red whiskers and London clothes. Strong told how he tried to buy Esterhazy's confession for publication, and that Esterhazy had admitted he wrote the bordereau. When Esterhazy quitted prison he told Strong several times that he would tell all and that it would ruin De Clam and all those who had abandoned him. Strong said Esterhazy impressed him as being a thorough crook and swindler.

M. Gobert, handwriting expert of the Bank of France, was called. Gobert told how he was originally called by the war office to examine the bordereau. After comparing it with specimens of Dreyfus' handwriting he declared that from first to last it was not the work of accused.

Gen. Gonse was called to confront the witness. Gonse said that Gobert was wrong in the details of his testimony, whereupon the expert earnestly demonstrated the correctness of all he had said. Gonse retired discomfited, but insinuated that Dreyfus had known the witness in the bank. Dreyfus denied emphatically that he had ever known Gobert.

The rest of the day's session was given over to the testimony of M. Bertillon, head of the anthropometric department of the Paris police, and who maintains that he has proved Dreyfus was the author of the bordereau.

Bertillon came into court accompanied by four soldiers carrying charts, portfolios, compasses, logarithm tables, photographs, etc., which looked like the properties in a comic opera. The audience burst into laughter at the sight. The judges themselves looked dismayed as the procession approached the platform, and all those in the court who did not have to be there fled from the room. The rush for the doors was noted by Bertillon, who remarked that it took intelligent people to understand what he was going to demonstrate.

After arranging his paraphernalia about him on tables and chairs, the witness began by stating that the bordereau had been produced by the forces of nature, but that somebody must have written it. This was given in the manner of a man announcing a great discovery. M. Bertillon continued by declaring that the bordereau had been traced by Dreyfus, who had cleverly imitated his own handwriting. Then Bertillon proceeded to give the exact measurement of each pen stroke, and showed the court a large diagram resembling the plan of a fortress.

This he claimed proved mathematically that Dreyfus was guilty. The witness stopped constantly to unlie packages and surround himself with a mysterious apparatus to the increased bewilderment of his auditors. Bertillon proceeded to demonstrate his whole system, which, with its ratios and angles, was understood by no one in the court. The table in front of the witness was filled with charts which came inexhaustively from numerous pouches. Bertillon's exhibition discredited the whole expert system. His reasoning was based on taking as a fact some charge against Dreyfus which was unsupported by evidence and then arguing in a circle until he reached the starting point. His methods seemed to impress weak minded people that something was being proved. Bertillon's testimony was not concluded when court adjourned.

### WILL HOLD THE PHILIPPINES.

**McKinley Outlines His Policy Regarding the Islands.**

President McKinley made an address at the Methodist stronghold at Ocean Grove, N. J., in which he outlined his policy regarding Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines. The chief interest centered in his remarks regarding the Philippines, which he declared must after the establishment of peace be under the control of the United States. The President said:

"I believe that there is more love for our country and that more people love the flag than ever before. Wherever that flag is raised it stands not for despotism and oppression, but for liberty, opportunity and humanity and what that flag has done for us we want it to do for all people and all lands, which by the fortunes of war have come within its jurisdiction.

"That flag does not stand for one thing in the United States and another in Porto Rico and the Philippines. There has been some doubt in some quarters respecting the policy of the Government in the Philippines. I see no harm in stating it in this presence. Peace first, then with charity for all establish a government of law and order, protecting life and property and occupation for the well-being of the people who will participate in it under the Stars and Stripes."

The President and Mrs. McKinley, with Vice-President and Mrs. Hobart, Garret A. Hobart, Jr., Attorney General Griggs, Dr. and Mrs. Rixey, Private Secretary Cortelyou and Executive Clerk Barnes, arrived at Long Branch from Plattsburg on a special train of four palace cars. President and Mrs. McKinley looked in excellent health and bowed their acknowledgments repeatedly to the great crowd as they were escorted to their carriage by the reception committee and driven to Vice-President Hobart's cottage, Normanhurst, at Norwood Park.

### BOERS DEFY BRITAIN.

**Military Is to Rule Johannesburg in the Case of Hostilities.**

Pretoria advices say that the volksraad, by a vote of 18 to 9, adopted the report of the majority of the dynamite commission continuing the monopoly. Commandant General P. J. Joubert issued a circular to all field cornets cautioning them against any act tending to bring on a conflict with another power. He declares that not a single stranger who does not volunteer is to be coerced into bearing arms.

Commandant Viljoen has given notice in the volksraad that he will ask the Government if in case of war it is prepared to confiscate the property of inhabitants who take up arms against the Government. In the course of an interview after the session Commandant Viljoen said that if war broke out military government would be established at Johannesburg and all British subjects would be compelled to leave.

The British foreign office at London issued a Transvaal blue book containing further correspondence between the secretary of state for the colonies, Joseph Chamberlain, and the British high commissioner for South Africa, Sir Alfred Milner. The principal dispatches deal with the Transvaal's request for arbitration and Mr. Chamberlain's suggestion for a joint inquiry, which was telegraphed to Sir Alfred Milner at Cape Town on July 31. No information is given, however, as to the views of the Transvaal Government regarding this proposition.

### WORK OF THE HURRICANE.

**Almost 2,000 Persons Killed and 22,000 Rendered Homeless.**

The reports of the Board of Health up to last Friday give the following statistics of the ruin caused by the Porto Rico hurricane:

| | |
|---|---|
| Killed | 1,373 |
| Missing | 1,000 |
| Houses destroyed | 6,421 |
| Persons homeless | 22,046 |

Cities in need of physicians, drugs and hospitals:

| | |
|---|---|
| Caguas. | Yabucoa. |
| Mannabo. | Utuado. |
| Coamo. | Corcsal. |

The Board of Charity at San Juan is sending out supplies by land and water daily, but petitions keep coming in from all over the country demanding food, medicines and money. There are no means of raising funds in the different localities. At Maunabo an effort was made to start a popular subscription, but only ten pesos was contributed.

In consequence of the putrefaction of bodies typhus fever has developed at Arroyo. The captains of coastwise vessels complain that the bad odors at the various ports have caused them more suffering than the hurricane.

**Pranks of the Lightning.**

While bathing in the surf near Seabreeze, Fla., a girl was killed by lightning.

A Maine hunter claims to have once had his pipe lighted by a flash of lightning.

Lightning knocked a child from its mother's arms during a storm at Ocilla, Georgia.

A woman telephone operator was struck by lightning while at work in the Berlin exchange.

Although lightning rods are not used as much as they were the weather bureau says they are of value.

Lightning struck two trees at Frankfort, Ill., and then jumped to a wire fence twelve feet away, showing that the current sometimes deviates.

## THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

### SERIOUS SUBJECTS CAREFULLY CONSIDERED.

**A Scholarly Exposition of the Lesson—Thoughts Worthy of Calm Reflection—Half an Hour's Study of the Scriptures—Time Well Spent.**

The lesson for Sept. 3 is from Ezra 3: 10; 4: 5. Its subject is "Rebuilding the Temple." This lesson, like the last, is taken from the first part of the book of Ezra, which relates events that occurred before Ezra's time. It is, therefore, in the nature of history written from materials, not personal reminiscence. It continues the story of the return down through the year following the journey. Last week we learned how Cyrus encouraged the Jews to return to their land, how by his orders large contributions were made to the cause, and how over 40,000 of them finally left Babylon and journeyed to Jerusalem. This was in the year 536 B. C. The trip would take several months. No sooner had they reached the ruined city than they began, bravely enough, to set to work preparing for a new temple. A spirit which promised well for the future led the chief men of the nation to establish an altar of sacrifice and a regular service of worship soon after the return, long before there was any building to worship in. The entire scheme of daily and annual ceremonies was renewed, beginning in October, before even the foundation of the new temple was laid (3: 2-6). It was in the second year after the return, after some preparations had been made for the building such as the procuring of workmen and lumber (3: 7) that the priests got to the point of laying the foundation. It is this which our lesson describes—not "rebuilding the temple," as the title indicates, for there was a long delay in the building, during which nothing was done. The date of the foundation laying was in the spring of 535, and nothing further was done until 520, owing to the opposition of the Samaritans about which we shall study.

**Explanatory.**

In order to understand the enthusiasm with which the building of the temple was begun, as contrasted with the subsequent lapse of the people into indifference from which only the utmost efforts of such men as Haggai, Zechariah, Ezra and Nehemiah could rouse them, we must remember the circumstances of the exile from which they had just returned. During that unique period, when the people were peculiarly in a position to receive moral and religious impressions because they were removed from many of those concerns of government and ordinary affairs which occupy so much of the thought and energy of a nation, they had been well guided by priests and prophets. Ezekiel was only one of many who turned this condition to good advantage, and effectually won the people away from idolatry and turned their thoughts to Jehovah.

"They set the priests in their apparel with trumpets": for more than fifty years no echo of sacred music had been heard on Moriah. Nor had the exiles in Babylon cared—or dared—to use in their religious services the full and joyful harmony that belonged to the temple. They had had music, indeed—many of the Psalms were written during the exile, and were of course sung to instrumental accompaniment. But the sound of the trumpet and the cymbal in jubilant praise would not have been fitting for a captive nation.

"O give thanks unto the Lord because he is good": evidently they sang antiphonal psalms, the priests and Levites chanting one verse or stanza, and the people answering with the refrain that is found in Psalms 106, 107, 118.

How true to life, how touching, is the weeping of the old men as the vast congregation sang and the trumpets blew joyful melodies. Can we not see the hearts of those white-haired fathers as they stood there, a keen sorrow which even they could not perhaps quite explain or justify filling their thoughts and mingling with the joy? Their day was past; their best years had been spent in a foreign land; their hopes for a return to Jerusalem had been realized too late to give them any part in the future reconstruction of the nation. Then, too, the desolate aspect of the scene upon which they looked, in sharp contrast with the joyful praises of the congregation, carried their minds back to the splendors of the city as it had been long ago. The new temple—though it was to be larger in size than the old—could not be in any other respect comparable to that structure on which Solomon had spent his best resources and the accumulations of generations.

"The adversaries of Judah and Benjamin" were the Samaritans; a people of mixed blood, descended from the intermarriages of the foreign colonists settled in the country about Samaria by Esarhaddon, Assurbanipal and other Assyrian monarchs after the fall of the northern kingdom, and also those Israelites, of the lower classes, who had been left in the land. They were despised by the Jews as a mongrel race, who retained only a part of the Hebrew faith and refused to accept the ceremonial system. This breach between Samaritans and Jews just after the return of the latter from Babylon was the beginning of the fierce hatred that lasted for centuries; instances of which we find in the gospels.

The offer of the Samaritans sounds fair enough as it reads here; and indeed there are those who think that if Zerubbabel had accepted it, and had wisely guided the Samaritans, they might have been good allies of the Jews. If they had been of pure blood this might have been done; but the heathen blood in their veins made it, from the Jewish point of view, preposterous.

"The people of the land" is a sort of stock phrase that implies contempt; the common herd, the "po' white trash," is the idea.

"Hirelings counselors"—the following chapters in Ezra showed how these paid mischief makers went to work to make trouble at the Persian court, and how well they succeeded. There is hardly a more striking picture in the Bible of deliberate malice and its final overthrow.

Next lesson, "Encouraging the Builders."—Haggai 2: 1-9.

**Where It Comes From.**

People who wear false hair will be interested in the announcement of a strange discovery made at Antwerp. In that city a bale of human hair, weighing 172 pounds, was stolen from a railroad station. It was afterward learned that the hair had been clipped from the heads of lunatics and convicts in public asylums and prisons.

**A Bank of England Curiosity.**

One of the curiosities of the Bank of England is to be seen in the printing-room. A man sits at a desk, and every three seconds a machine delivers to him two complete notes. In the six hours he works he signs 5,760,000, and in 300 days over 5,000,000.

## STATE CAPITAL CHAT.

LANSING

In his annual report Commissioner Grosvenor of the State dairy and food commission, refers to the difficulties with which he was confronted when he took charge of the department on account of the lack of decisions in Michigan touching food questions, and the belief that the pure food laws could not be enforced. As a result of the litigations, the commissioner says, no State in the Union is more strongly fortified to-day than is Michigan, with questions of food litigation correctly and authoritatively interpreted. Although restricted by a limited inspection force a vigorous prosecution of the work of inspection has been carried on during the year. The stocks of 2,380 dealers in food products have been examined and 1,190 special investigations made. The butter and milk supplied to 240 hotels and restaurants were examined, and 440 dairies inspected. The laboratory work shows 1,050 samples analyzed. Eighty-six violations of the pure food laws were prosecuted. Twenty-nine examinations were held in thirteen of which the defendants were bound over to trial courts. Fifteen of the cases dismissed were oleomargarine prosecutions on questions of law which the department now has before the supreme court for review. Twenty-five cases were brought to trial and twenty of the defendants were convicted. Three of the cases lost were under a statute requiring the department to prove the defendants' guilty knowledge, a defect which has since been remedied by a new law.

-:—:-

Secretary of State Stearns is hot after some big franchise fees and if he gets them he will make the State richer by $45,000 at least. When the Wisconsin Central Railroad Company was reorganized recently it incorporated with a capital stock of $30,000,000. It presented its articles to the Secretary of State, who required the regular franchise fee of one-half of 1 per cent. The company contended that it did not have to pay a franchise fee on its entire capital stock since only a small proportion of its line is in Michigan, but the Attorney-General to whom the matter was referred has decided that the position taken by the Secretary of State is correct, and that the company must come down with the cash. When the articles are recorded a franchise fee of $15,000 must be paid. The American Car & Foundry Co., which recently absorbed the Peninsular car works of Detroit, has a capital stock of $60,000,000, and when their articles were presented to the State Department for filing a franchise fee of $30,000 was demanded. The company contended that it ought not to be required to pay anything, and asked for time in which to lay the matter before the general officers, stating that it may be concluded to pay the amount. There is an intimation in the company's letter that the law will be contested before the $30,000 fee is given up.

-:—:-

The Quartermaster General's office has received from the Chief of Ordnance at Washington a letter which does not restore the peace of mind of the military officials regarding the old ordnance stores which have been shipped to this State to replace the supplies furnished the volunteers by the State. The letter states that it has not been customary for the general government to pay the State in cash for ordnance furnished by the State to the troops, and that it is doubtful if the rule will be violated in this case. The general government will pay Michigan for the uniforms and other supplies aside from the ordnance stores in cash, but it is intimated that the State must accept old guns, cannons, blanket bags and other supplies which are classed under the head of ordnance in place of those furnished the troops from this State during the war with Spain.

-:—:-

The boom in copper and the demand for hard wood resulting from the high lumber tariff has enabled Michigan to dispose of a larger quantity of State lands during the fiscal year just closed than for any previous year since 1880. Nearly 15,000 acres of supposedly worthless lands in the copper counties was sold to speculators, and the hard wood timber land holdings in several counties are exhausted. A total of 39,287 acres was sold during the year, the aggregate price paid being $170,815. A single syndicate purchased 9,500 acres of mineral lands and the State has now disposed of all its lands in the so-called copper counties.

-:—:-

Adjt. Gen. Case has received from Adjt. Gen. Corbin, at Washington, the flags of the Thirty-second, Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth Michigan regiments, and they have been placed in the State museum in this city. The flags of the Thirty-fifth and Thirty-second were turned over to the State by the regimental officers by authority of a law passed by Congress, which took effect after the three regiments first mentioned were mustered out.

-:—:-

As members of the board that will have charge of the Michigan exhibits at the Ohio centennial exposition in Toledo, the Governor has named E. O. Avery, of Alpena; Donald McVichie, of Ishpeming; John B. Horton, of Fruit Ridge; George R. Sligh, of Grand Rapids, and Lafayette Crowley, of Detroit.

-:—:-

Gov. Pingree has appointed Walter Fitch, of Champion, and R. R. Goodell, of Houghton, members of the Board of Control of the Michigan College of Mines, to succeed Thomas B. Dunstan and Jay A. Hubbell, ardent anti-Pingree men.

-:—:-

It would be difficult, Insurance Commissioner Campbell says, to estimate the vast amount of good done by the fraternal associations doing business in Michigan. At the close of the year there were 217,101 certificates in force upon the lives of Michigan citizens, the aggregate amount of this insurance being $287,991,400, or more than carried by all other kinds of life companies combined.

-:—:-

H. D. Campbell, of Traverse City, has been named member of the Board of Control of the Northern Michigan Asylum for the Insane.

-:—:-

Governor Pingree has named the following delegates to represent the State in the conference on trusts at Chicago, Sept. 13 to 16: Russell A. Alger, Detroit; I. N. Klock, Benton Harbor; J. W. Hannen, Traverse City; George W. McBride, Grand Haven; William H. Dockerly, Quincy; Fred Stone, Hillsdale; Cyrus G. Luce, Coldwater; A. P. George, Eaton Rapids; George H. Hilton, Fruit Ridge; L. D. Watkins, Manchester; Fred A. Maynard, Grand Rapids; Edwin Henderson, Detroit; E. C. Davidson, Pawnahba; Phil Kirkwood, Negaunee; Elliott G. Stevenson, Detroit, and Professor Henry C. Adams, Ann Arbor.

## SONGS THAT TOUCH.

Not from the grand old masters,
Not from the bards sublime,
Whose distant footsteps echo
Down the corridors of time.

Read from some humbler poet,
Whose songs gushed from his heart
As showers from the clouds of summer,
Or tears from the eyelids start.

And the night shall be filled with music,
And the cares that infest the day
Shall fold their tents, like the Arabs,
And as silently steal away.
—Longfellow.


## HAPPY EVER AFTER

UNTIL we met face to face in a crowded street I had not known of Ben being in London.

His manner seemed a little nervous, but I attributed it to our unexpected meeting.

We had been friends until our walks in life widened apart. He became an architect and decorator and I had chosen medicine.

When the cab stopped before a handsome house and Ben sprang out, I was silent with amazement. He led me through halls and rooms that seemed old and grand to my American eyes, and then closed the door of a cozy den and we were alone.

"Why, Ben, old fellow, you must have struck it rich," I ventured, and he looked at me, paling a little.

"Haven't you heard?" he asked.

"Not a word since the old man was cut up in the wreck, and Dan Ward, being the next of kin, came in for the fortune that should have been yours," I replied, hesitatingly, knowing what a blow all this had been to Ben.

He laughed softly, and his hands moved in the old, restless way I had so often noticed when he had something important to tell me.

"You came away before I took the contract to restore the old place?" he said.

"Yes," I answered, with something like a gasp. Had they added insult to injury? Had they dared——

"At first the offer hurt me, and then the man in me gave way to what you used to call the artistic instinct. Hadn't I been thinking of its possibilities all these years?"

"But to do it for another man—for him, Ben!" I interrupted.

"Well, he really couldn't help it, you know, though it was not until later that I was able to take that philosophical view of it. It was only that I loved Lakewood too well to have it spoiled, and—and I wanted to get away from the city, for Dolly's father—well, he liked Lakewood and all that goes with it, and so Dan, and not I, was in high favor with him."

"It was hard when you had every reason to expect it for your own," I persisted.

"Yes, but there was the bigger trouble using me up," he said, smiling softly.

He sat still then; still, except those restless hands; slender and white as a woman's they were, and I knew by their moving that Ben's story was a hard one for him to tell.

"You don't believe in ghosts—in the return of the disembodied spirit, do you, Dick?"

"Well, no, Ben. I suppose I am material. My profession——"

"But you'll believe my story." He looked up with his sweet, calm smile.

"Certainly I will. Am I to hear it now?"

He glanced at the clock. "Yes. I'll tell you now, before Dolly comes——"

"Dolly!"

"You have the last of the story first. The 'married and happy ever after,' you know. Well, you see, we went down to Lakewood, and the men lived at the village hotel. But I put up at the old place, with Gaston and Hannah to take care of me. Poor old things! Over and over they described the horrible scene to me. I had only reached home in time for the funeral, you know, and for the—the will, which could not be found.

"For a year, a whole year, I worked, never once growing tired of the exquisite woods, metals and fabrics. A year, and the anniversary of my adopted father's death was at hand. Ah! the place was a wonder of beauty now!

"It happened that I was at work in the old man's room, the long one along the south wing. It was midnight, and I was busy with my drawings. Now and then a splash of rain came with the wind through the window, and the light, the only one in the room, flickered and cast strange shadows on my papers.

"I had measured the wall and was turning away when something on the pillow caught my eye, and I stood still. My blood froze as the horror of it came upon me, and my feet were like lead.

"On the pillow lay the head of Mr. Guthrie. The fine, grim old face, with its inscrutable eyes and thin lips, the brow and shining white hair—all this, but the head only—the head severed from a body that I did not see.

"I heard a voice, a low, sobbing voice, but my soul was faint with sickening fear, and I did not hear the words. I staggered to a chair, my fascinated eyes on the face that lay upon the white pillow. But only my eyes were alive. I could not hear if there were words. The light on the table flickered and went out and I was alone with that.

"Hannah came with the coffee I always have at midnight when I am at work. She relighted my lamp and moved it out of the draft. I glanced at the bed. There was nothing on the pillow. Hannah looked sharply at me and went away. I swallowed the black coffee, and went over to the table where my work lay.

"Presently, as I sat listening, I heard a slow, halting step. I knew the sound. A hesitating, heavy step—the step of an old man whose feet are tired of earth's ways. I turned my head, and I saw crossing the room the lower limbs of a man—the feet and legs to the knees. They were going from me.

"Near the wall, at the side of the bed they stopped. A flash of lightning dazzled me, and when I looked again they were gone, but turned toward me were a pair of arms, long, shaking arms and slender yellow hands, floating slowly across me. I felt them on my face, the cold, clammy fingers, the icy palms. I felt them draw me from my seat and on to the wall at the side of the bed.

"And then I saw them move doubtfully, carefully over the dark panels with the hesitating, uncertain motion that belongs to old people when sensation has grown dull.

"I was dumb with horror, but I stood there quaking like a dying thing, and I felt my own hands lifted and saw them move over the panels, guided by those other hands. And a panel moved, and I heard a rustle as of old papers, and a thud, and then I sank down and down to——

"For days I was dead to things of earth. But at last I began to be able to trace Dolly's face in the darkness that enveloped me, and her voice was the first I heard. It was she who held my hands one day when I was better, and told me that in my work I had somehow found the will and old papers that proved—that proved the secret I had always suspected. I told you long ago." He left off; a sort of breathless look came to his face.

"I know. You are Mr. Guthrie's son," I said quietly.

"Yes. But they can't find the place where the papers were hidden. It is strange, Dick. I have had the walls searched again and again. The old room has been ruined in the search. I cannot go back, and so we are here, Dolly and I, and Lakewood waits for us. Ah, she is coming!"

"Ben, are you hiding from me here in the firelight?" And Dolly, laughing, light-hearted Dolly, fluttered in.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

## A NOTED NOVELIST.

**Mrs. Southworth Had a Long and Popular Literary Career.**

Mrs. Emma D. E. N. Southworth, who died at her home in Georgetown, D. C., recently, was one of the most popular novelists of her time and one of the most prolific. She was born in 1819 and during her 80 years of life had given to the world 75 novels—one almost for every year of her existence. Her first novel, "Retaliation," brought her fame and subsequent efforts securely confirmed it.


MRS. SOUTHWORTH.

In 1841 Miss Nevitte—this was her maiden name, married Frederick H. Southworth, in Utica, N. Y. Two years later she was thrown on her own resources by his desertion, "broken in spirit, health and purse—a widow in fate, but not in fact—with my babes looking up to me for a support I could not give them," as she forcibly relates. This was suffering added to suffering, for in early years her sight was affected and her childhood was exceptionally unhappy. Her father died when she was about 4 years old, and, under the care of her mother and grandmother, she passed her girlhood in solitude and misery.

Necessity spurred her to action and she became a teacher. Then she turned to literature and produced "Retaliation."

This was the turning point in her career. Other works were written, and within five years she had achieved a competence. "The Deserted Wife," "Shannondale," "The Mother-in-Law," "Children of the Isle," "The Lost Heiress" and other volumes followed in quick succession.

She was enabled in 1853 to remove to a charming villa on the Potomac Heights, at the west end of Georgetown, which she called Prospect Cottage. There she lived for many years, her home becoming the resort of distinguished people from all parts of the country. For a few years in the '70s she lived in Yonkers, N. Y.

Mrs. Southworth was probably the oldest living novelist, and her "Retribution," which was published two years before "Uncle Tom's Cabin," is said to have been the first novel published serially in this country. Her stories were translated into French, German, Italian and Spanish, and it is not many years since public librarians said that no books so frequently required rebinding as hers did.

Besides the novels already mentioned, "Ishmael," "The Hidden Hand," "The Trail of the Serpent" and "The Fatal Secret" are among the more famous from her pen. "The Hidden Hand" proved a great success here and in England in dramatized form.

**The Line of England's Rulers.**

First William the Norman, then William his son,
Henry, Stephen, and Henry, then Richard and John,
Next Henry the Third, Edwards one, two and three,
And again after Richard three Henrys we see,
Two Edwards, third Richard, if rightly I guess,
Two Henrys, sixth Edward, Queen Mary, Queen Bess;
Then Jamie the Scotsman, then Charles whom they slew,
But received after Cromwell another Charles, too.
Then James the second ascended the throne,
And good William and Mary together came on,
Till Anne, Georges four, and fourth William all past,
God sent England Victoria; may she long be the last!

**In the Future.**

Gendarme (to the victim who has just been run over by an automobile carriage)—None of your impudence. Show me your license to walk!—Le Rire.

Genius is a peculiar form of insanity that causes a man to toil incessantly without knowing whether he will get $.00 or $100 for his labor.

What labor needs to make it dignified is an eight-hour law applied to the mothers who work sixteen hours a day.

With all the gold we are sending abroad just now we are sending people who know how to distribute it.

## TWO YOUNGSTERS WHO HAVE WON FAME.


The hero of the moment in England is a 14-year-old boy named A. E. F. Collins, of Clifton College, who recently made the record cricket score of 628 not out. He batted for seven hours. The next biggest score was that of A. E. Stoddart, who in 1886 scored 485. The biggest score the great Dr. W. G. Grace ever made was 400, in 1876. Another boy who is winning fame in England is little Johnny Reiff, the jockey. Reiff is also 14 years of age, yet he is earning $15,000 a year, and is now mentioned as a dangerous rival to Tod Sloan. Less than three years ago Reiff was a schoolboy in Cincinnati.

# A FEW PLAIN FACTS.

## THE MALICIOUS AND IGNORANT NEWSPAPER CRITICS.

**The Lack of Sufficient Soldiers in the Philippines Due Entirely to the Hostility of the Democrats Under Such Leaders as Senator Gorman.**

If those papers which propose to deal fairly with the President in regard to the Philippine matter would take the time to possess themselves of a few facts, they could criticise more intelligently and justly. For instance, those papers assume that the apparent insufficiency of men in Luzon is due either to Gen. Otis or the President. If Gen. Otis has been reporting that 30,000 men are sufficient when they are not, one of those critics says, he is unfit for the position. If, on the other hand, this paper continues, he has reported that 30,000 men are sufficient because the President desires such a report, the President is more than responsible. The critic, it should be added, expresses the opinion that the latter assumption is very improbable. So it is, and being one of the assumptions of reckless and malignant papers it should not be repeated as a possibility.

The grasp of a few facts would shift the responsibility of having a larger army in the Philippines. Aguinaldo opened hostilities Feb. 4. At that date the treaty with Spain had not been ratified, and by the conditions of the protocol, which secured a cessation of hostilities, the United States could not send a soldier to Manila. The treaty was not ratified by the Senate until Feb. 6. As soon as the treaty was signed by the Queen of Spain, March 17, the war was at an end. Not only did every volunteer regiment have the right to muster out, but the regulars enlisted under the law calling out the volunteers had the right also to be mustered out. This meant that on March 17 the only disciplined soldiers of whom the President could avail himself was the regular army of 27,000 men in service when the war began. Nearly a month passed after the attack of Aguinaldo before the Senate permitted the bill increasing the army to become a law. The bill was fought by Democrats under the lead of Gorman on the ground that the army was large enough. Finally, after wasting more than a month, during which period it was doubtful if the hostile Senate would give the President a man whom he could send to Manila, that body, March 2, passed the compromise army bill which authorized the President to increase the regular army to 65,000 men for two years and to enlist 35,000 volunteers for a like period. Until the passage of this bill, nearly a month after Aguinaldo began the war, the President did not have a soldier he could send to Manila—not one. After the adjournment of Congress orders were issued and recruiting for the regular army began. If the 33,000 or so of regulars had been recruited in a week and hastened to Manila they could not have reached that point before the middle of May. But the 35,000 or any considerable portion of the number could not be recruited in a week, and they could not have been shipped to Manila in such numbers because it would have been impossible to obtain ships to carry them. If these green troops had arrived at Manila the middle of May or June and had been put into the field unacclimated, half of them would have died of disease incident to exposure in the beginning of the rainy season.

Therefore, if Gen. Otis had called for 20,000 more men when Aguinaldo began war, they could not have been supplied until Congress had authorized the President to recruit them. When Congress did finally give the President the authority it was too late to put that number of seasoned and disciplined men in Manila. The later responsibility about calling for more men may rest with Gen. Otis as a matter of judgment, but the fact that the President had no men to send is due largely to the Gormans and the Vests and those who prevented the passage of the bill authorizing the increase of the army.—Indianapolis Journal.

**Political Tide in the West.**

No calamity party is in sight for next year. Its foundation has gone to pieces. Nebraska banks report deposits amounting to $21,000,000. In the dark days of the Cleveland failure and the Bryan scare, the Nebraska bank deposits amounted to only $11,000,000. They have doubled under a Republican administration. Bryan, if renominated, will be pushed hard in Nebraska. Though State pride is enlisted in behalf of a second trial, the Republican vote has grown since 1896. The fusion plurality last year was only 2,781 for Governor, the Republicans carrying the Legislature and gaining a Senator. Bryan has no certainty in Nebraska in 1900. In fact, the chances are the other way. Some of the Western States in his list before are sure to go against him next year. One of these is Washington. Bryan's anti-expansion views alone settle that. Washington is for commercial development on the Pacific. Its Republican plurality last year was 8,023, quite a change from Bryan's 12,493 in 1896.

Kansas has parted company with the silver party. Its Republican plurality last year was 15,870. Kansas and Washington combined take fourteen electoral votes from the Bryan column. A change of 1,600 votes last fall would have given Nebraska and South Dakota to the Republicans. The gains of Republican Congressmen in the trans-Mississippi States last November were remarkable, and had the high distinction of saving the House. All of Nebraka's neighboring States are as prosperous as itself, and can match its increase in deposits. Speaking in the light of mathematical facts, Bryan's prospects in the States west of the Mississippi have generally faded. Figures of all kinds prove it. Nor can he count on gains east of the Mississippi, unless in Kentucky, in which the Democratic party at present is more seriously divided than in 1896. The facts in the case suggest a change in the Democratic candidate, but even that might cost more votes than it would gain. Prosperity, expansion and sound money are a winning combination.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

**What Havemeyer Wants.**

Mr. Havemeyer has no use for a tariff in the interests of sugar growers of Louisiana, or the beet sugar raisers of the West. What he wants is a tariff in the interests and for the benefit of Mr. Havemeyer and his trust. He has had more protection and benefit for his sugar trust from the enactments of the free-trade Democratic party, under the Mills and Wilson bills, than under the protective policy of the Republicans, which aimed to protect the people instead of the sugar trust, and naturally prefers the former and denounces the latter.

Just how the present protective tariff can be called mother, or even the nurse, of the Sugar Trust, in the light of the above related history, is not at all clear, but it is clear as Mr. Havemeyer's other statements, that the tariff is too high, and in the next breath asserting that the duty on sugar should be raised.

Upon investigation of Mr. Havemeyer's statements there is found nothing remarkable about them except as an illustration of monumental selfishness. If any Democratic free trader and trust buster can secure any comfort from the facts in attempting to show that the tariff "is the mother of trusts," he is entirely welcome to it.—Tacoma (Wash.) Ledger.

**Political Paragraphs.**

What shall it profit the Democracy to get on the wrong side of a new issue?—Milwaukee Sentinel.

Mr. Gorman is silent now. And that is always the time when Mr. Gorman is most busy.—St. Paul Dispatch.

Some of the free silver editors are able to see an immense procession of gold Democrats marching into the Bryan ranks. These are the same gentlemen who had charge of the Bryan predicting in 1896.—Washington Post.

Neatly printed copies of the Hon. Gustus Van Wyck's anti-trust speech are still being extensively distributed in the South. Evidently the Van Wyck boom is making prodigious efforts to work up a circulation.—New York Mail and Express.

Another little Moses was found in the rush grass at West Hempstead, N. Y., the other day. It was about 4 weeks old and expensively clad, but was deserted and awaiting its destiny. Perhaps it is needed by the Democratic party as much as by any one.—Boston Transcript.

**Iowa Democratic Platform.**

Iowa Democrats are dominated by Populists. Their State ticket is really defeated before it is printed.—Elgin News.

Iowa Democrats indorse the Chicago platform "in the whole." The spelling is faulty, but the whereabout of the platform is correctly noted.—Kansas City Journal.

The Iowa platform does not mention silver, and the Iowa voter who considers that question vital must delve in ancient history to ascertain what the party pretends to believe on that subject to-day.—Rockford Republic.

There are several things which the Iowa Democrats "view with alarm." There are several things which the Republicans of the land do not view with alarm, and one of them is the campaign of 1900.—Milwaukee Evening Wisconsin.

Details aside, the Democratic party in Iowa has, officially, got together, though unofficially it may lose not a few quiet believers in manhood, in the flag, and in growth. That will be found out when the votes are counted in November.—Brooklyn Eagle.

## UNRESTRICTED DOMESTIC COMPETITION.


H. O. Havemeyer (testimony before the U. S. Industrial Commission, June 14, 1899)—The customs tariff is the mother of trusts.

Madam Protection—If you insist upon being recognized as a member of this family, you must be prepared to submit to its discipline and restraints. "Unrestricted Domestic Competition" is the rule of this establishment.

# MIRROR OF MICHIGAN

## FAITHFUL RECOUNTING OF HER LATEST NEWS.

**Grapes Ripened by Electricity—Out After Horse Thieves—Freight Collision Near Battle Creek—Detroit Shooting Affray—Corpse Found.**

The presence of full-grown ripe Worden grapes upon the St. Joseph market has been puzzling the oldest grape growers, who report that this particular variety heretofore has not been ripe enough to market before Sept. 10. The growers who are now marketing the ripe grapes account for the condition by the fact that the large vineyards of their district were struck during an electrical storm, and lightning leaped along entire rows over the wires which support the vines. Contrary to the growers' expectation, who thought all the vines would be ruined, the green fruit began to ripen immediately, and only a small portion of the vines were injured by the lightning.

**Bicyclists to Hunt Thieves.**

Horse stealing in southern Michigan and northern Indiana has become so alarming that a movement has begun to form bicycle brigades in a score or more of counties, the members of which will be ready at a moment's notice to start from the scene of the theft by various roads and hunt the thieves to their retreat. It is stated that within the last sixty days forty horses and rigs have been stolen in Berrien, Cass, St. Joseph, Kalamazoo and Branch counties, Michigan, and Elkhart, St. Joseph and Laporte counties, bordering the State line in Indiana.

**Two Freight Trains Collide.**

Freight No. 91, west-bound, and freight No. 94, east bound, on the Chicago and Grand Trunk collided three miles west of Battle Creek, demolishing both locomotives and several cars. Fireman John Duffield of the west bound freight and Fireman F. A. Nelson of the east bound freight were both seriously injured. While clearing up the wreck a dead tramp was found crushed in a stock car.

**Infatuated Man Uses Pistol.**

Ex-County Clerk Henry M. Reynolds exchanged pistol shots at Detroit with Paul Beach, a metal polisher, aged 26, over a woman of the name of Bessie Stewart. Neither party was struck, although Reynolds kneeled on the sidewalk and apparently took careful aim. The trouble, it is said, is due to insane jealousy on the part of Reynolds for Miss Stewart.

**Dynamite Wrecks a Bridge.**

While dynamite was being used to raise the bodies of M. Swanson and Carl Rylander, drowned, the Milwaukee railroad bridge at Iron Mountain was seriously damaged, a heavy charge, consisting of sixty sticks of the explosive, tearing away the sides of the structure and twisting the rails for a distance of twenty feet.

**Murder Revealed by Corpse.**

The body of a man aged 50 years was recovered from the mouth of Paw Paw river by Chief of Police Hosbein of St. Joseph. The corpse when found was floating with the face downward. The nose was broken and a gash inflicted near the left ear. It is believed the man was murdered and thrown into the river to hide the crime.

**Thrashing Engine Blown Up.**

A thrashing machine engine blew up, about five miles from Empire, instantly killing Lyman E. Pilbeam, engineer; Archie Auton, band cutter, and Robert Newhew, feeder. William Gilbert was terribly injured. The cause of the explosion is unknown.

**State News in Brief.**

Marine City's new elevator will be in operation by Sept. 15.

Rattlesnakes are unusually numerous in Newaygo County this summer.

In three years the attendance at Ypsilanti high school has increased from 172 to 262.

John Paupsia has lived in Ottawa County for seventy years. He is 86 years old.

The Michigan Bell Telephone Co. will put its wires underground in the business portion of Kalamazoo.

Charles Blum, a laborer employed on the new electric railroad at Saugatuck, fell from a trestle and received fatal injuries.

Accidents and violence caused 175 deaths in Michigan in July. There were a total of 2,399 deaths reported in the State that month.

The Postal Telegraph Co. will construct lines along the route of the Columbus, Marshall and Northeastern Railroad, which will run from Marshall to Charlotte.

Mrs. A. G. Lindstrom, the wife of a clothing salesman of Menominee, has fallen heir to $50,000 by the death of Mrs. Haines, an aunt of Waukegan, Ill., who left $150,000 to be divided between three heirs.

Martin D. Atkins, a graduate of the university, has been appointed assistant professor of physics and electrical engineering at the Agricultural College, in place of Prof. P. B. Woodworth, resigned.

James Tompkins, Jr., aged 16 years, of Oxford started for Australia some months ago to visit an aunt. He had only about $7 on which to make the trip. He has reached Yellowstone Park, and has his $7 intact.

Swindlers are working old soldiers and widows of veterans in the vicinity of South Haven. They charge from $1 to $5 for examining their pension papers, and, of course, find them wrong, and promise to return next day and arrange for readjustment, but do not show up again.

Mrs. Stevens, mother of Ernest Stevens, who was drowned in Chapin's lake, near Marengo, on July 4, is of the belief that her son was murdered.

Louis Greenleaf, a mechanic of Cottrellville, pleaded guilty at Port Huron to the larceny of a bicycle. He said he had been taught to steal and didn't know it was wrong.

A pair of large hawks carried off over 100 young turkeys and chickens from farmers in the Whigville district in northeastern Oakland County, and so far have outwitted all shotgun attempts at their annihilation.

Oakland County expended $15,182.79 for its poor people last year. There were 72 inmates in the county house, and the average number was 48. Of this number, 38 were men and 34 women.

Mabel Misener, aged 12 years, while riding on a bicycle at Lapeer, rode between the front legs of a horse. The animal reared and the girl passed safely under it. She escaped with a slight scalp wound.

The directors of the Kalamazoo Young Men's Christian Association have concluded to keep the institution open another year. The association has been in financial straits for some time, but the big floating debt is largely cleaned up.

The residence of Daniel Beebe, at Essexville, burned. Loss $1,800.

Frank Flanders of Flint was accidentally shot while hunting. He will recover.

Grand Rapids coal dealers say that hard coal will sell for $7 per ton in the fall.

Menominee boasts of a resident 102 years of age. She is Mrs. Margaret Dowsey.

Joseph Engelman, aged 37 years, committed suicide at Kalamazoo. Family troubles.

Wesley Woomer was sentenced at St. Joseph to three years at Jackson prison for stealing bicycles.

Flint's Common Council has ordered the Grand Trunk stock yards in the heart of the city removed.

L. J. Leshness of Bad Axe has received the appointment of State deputy for the Woodmen of the World.

Dick Lane, the ex-professional bank robber and safe blower, was in Battle Creek recently. He has turned preacher.

Park Curtis, who was in the county jail at Mason on the charge of burglary, escaped by prying up boards in the corridor.

While crossing the railroad at Ovid, Alvin B. Wansey was struck and instantly killed by the west-bound passenger train.

While leading a horse behind a buggy, Mrs. C. Messner of Greenleaf had one of her thumbs torn off and was otherwise injured.

A 15-year-old daughter of Albert Ferris, living near Perrinton, fell from an apple tree, sustaining injuries from which she died.

Three men were more or less injured in a collision between a freight and passenger train on the Grand Trunk Railway near Imlay City.

Olaf Olson, a farmer in Fruitport township, was struck on the head by a lever with which he was prying stumps in a field, and killed.

The farmers of Montmorency County are turning their attention to sheep raising, and it will soon be an important industry in that county.

At a barn raising near Camden, W. G. Kemp, Frank McFadden and James Kemp were injured by a falling beam. Their injuries are not serious.

The sixth annual encampment of the Lapeer, Sanilac, Genesee and Tuscola County Veterans' Association will be held at Davison Oct. 4, 5 and 6.

George A. Fry, potsmaster at Bynum, has been found short $3,000 in his accounts, and upon being charged by Inspeter Lance made a confession.

The flouring mills at Vicksburg owned by S. J. Wing burned. Loss $15,000, no insurance. Stackhouse & Barrett, lessees, lose $700 in flour and grain.

Although the strangling bug has been denounced as a fake, an insect which corresponds exactly with the description of the famous bug was caught at Mason.

George Monroe, a carpenter living at Gagetown, while working on the roof of a barn in Gratiot township, fell to the ground a distance of forty feet, sustaining terrible injuries.

A gang of toughs set upon Miss Hulda Yerman and Joseph Le Valley at Bay City. J. D. Grinnell, who came to their assistance, was badly used up. Four of the gang are under arrest.

Judge W. D. Harriman of Ann Arbor writes from London, England, that he has succeeded in getting the $11,000 belonging to the John Howard-Jobson estate. The heirs reside at Dexter.

A. J. Hilton of Bay City, a member of the schooner Elk party, all of whom were reported to have perished in the Klondike, is alive. He and three others were found by a rescue party and carried to safety.

After nearly four months fire was found in the ruins of the Globe Furniture plant at Northville as the rubbish was being hauled away. It had been smoldering beneath a pile of coal and cinders.

The body of D. H. Doud, an old settler, reported missing several days ago, was found in Monterey township. He had wandered away from the home of his son, Ernest, in Heath township, and had starved to death.

The air brakes on train No. 90, the fast meat express on the Chicago and Grand Trunk, refused to work at Durand and four cars standing on the main track were smashed. Three engines were pretty well used up. No one was seriously hurt.

Near Highland Station the farm of T. Harrison Skerett was nearly all burned over. He loses all of this year's crops. The fire was started by a neighbor burning a pile of rubbish. At Island Lake fire ran through forty acres of grass and woods.

Charles Destros, aged 30 years, was found hanging dead in a houseboat on the river at Mt. Clemens. He occupied the houseboat alone. He was partially demented, having been an occupant of an insane asylum. He had evidently been dead for several days.

Burglars entered the residence of J. B. Schlicht at Dentons. They terrorized the family by pointing revolvers at them and threatening to shoot different members of they did not reveal the whereabouts of their valuables. The thieves secured about $50 worth of plunder.

Rooney Brothers of Toledo have begun work on their $100,000 contract for dredging Bell river at Marine City. Work was begun at the lower bridge and will extend above the upper bridge. The tugs Fannie Tuthill and J. Johnson, with the dredge Brickhead, will do the work.

The most important result of the annual meeting of the Northwestern Cedarman's Association, held in Escanaba, was the advance in price of extra star cedar shingles from $2 to $2.25 per 1,000 and standards from $1.50 to $1.75 per 1,000. These prices are to take effect immediately.

Albert Vogel, the leading hardwood operator of Mason County, has purchased 60,000,000 feet of standing pine near Upson, Wis., and will establish a mill there. Mr. Vogel also has valuable mines in Iron County, Wis., which will be worked next spring.

Eleven jurors in the case of ex-City Clerk Frank D. Warren, convicted in the Supreme Court of embezzling from the city of Grand Rapids, signed a petition to the court asking that Warren be granted a new trial. The jurors claim they were coerced into rendering the verdict by the court.

Arthur W. Irwin, a helper in Austin, Tomlinson & Webster's blacksmith shop at Jackson, was struck in the left eye by a piece of hot steel two inches in length, entirely destroying its sight.

For years it has been known that marl in greater or less quantities existed in the hills and swamps three miles north of Harrisville, near what is known as Ludington's Spring, but the stuff had never been tested to determine its value. Recently tests have been made, and it was found that the marl was of a fine quality and just the kind for the manufacture of cement. It is also thought that lead or iron or both will be found in the same locality.

# The Avalanche.

O. PALMER, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR

THURSDAY, AUG. 31, 1899.

Entered in the Post Office, at Grayling Mich., as second-class matter.


## POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Missouri's surplus productions last year are officially reported at $130,000,000. In almost every item there was an increase in quantity and value, a proof of prosperity that stands unquestioned.—Globe-Democrat.

Under the Dingley law Americans are not wearing the enormous amount of shoddy brought in under the Wilson law, and yet the improved qualities of clothing have not advanced in price.

The Nashville American, a Democratic paper, says that "As long as American soldiers are being butchered by a half savage foe, it is the duty of every American to stand loyally by the flag of his country."

A careful industrial canvass recently made in Chicago shows, that 30,000 more men are employed in that city than two years ago and that these men receive an average of 10 per cent more wages. This is only another good times pointer.

The day after the Boston Anti-Imperialist League adopted an address demanding the withdrawal of the United States troops from the Philippines, the government issued a call for ten more regiments. While the two events are not connected they fit together in the right way.

It will be noticed by those who have read the proceedings of the State Republican Convention held at Harrisburg, Penn., that Senator Matthew Quay continues to be the head and front of the stalwart Republicanism of that State. He was strongly endorsed as was President McKinley and the policy of the administration.

Reports to the state board of health show that rheumatism, diarrhea, neuralgia, bronchitis and dysentery in the order named, caused the most sickness in Michigan, during the past week. Consumption was reported at 190 places, scarlet fever at 32, typhoid fever at 81, diphtheria at 14, measles, at 18, and whooping cough at 17, and spinal meningitis at 3.

In a speech last week, Gov. Roosevelt said, in referring to the Philippines: "We can't shirk our duty. We're there. We can't run away unless you make every man who was in the civil war and whose ancestor was a pioneer, ashamed to claim kinship with us. Morally, we can't run away." The applause he received left no doubt of the sentiment of his audience.

The following from the Oskaloosa (Kan.) Independent, is applicable to Michigan: "We had thought there wasn't a single peg left in Kansas for Calamity Jane to hang her bonnet on, but W. J. Bailey came to town with a story to the contrary. He said a lot of farmers over in his county were talking enthusiastically about the wonderful growth of everything, when a Populist who was standing by heaved a sigh and said: "Yes, but it is mighty tough on the land."

Our Washington correspondent says: The following is an extract from an authorized interview with Secretary Wilson: "The agricultural interests in the U. S. are to-day in as prosperous a condition as could be reasonably desired. The crops in the Mississippi valley are the heaviest grown there. Kansas will produce 400,000,000 bushels of corn; Nebraska's yield is estimated at 360,000,000 bushels, and Iowa and Illinois will have recordbreaking crops. Agriculture and horticulture are exceedingly prosperous in the mountain states and along the Pacific coast. Our total Wheat crop will be short of last years figures but all other crops will be superabundant. This prosperity in Agriculture has come to stay. There is nothing ephemeral or spasmodic about it. The people of the U. S. are satisfied with the present policies of the administration. They are gratified with the good wages for labor and with the prosperous manufacturing activities. They are sanguine of our commercial future. The best people morally, religiously, patriotically in the U. S. sustain the President in his efforts to conqueer a peace in the Philippines, to crush out the insurrection, and to press the war to an honorable and successful conclusion. The people believe that when that has been accomplished every effort will be made by the U. S. government to establish order and to promote good government in the Philippines."

You assume no risk when you buy Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. L. Fournier will refund your money if you are not satisfied after using it. It is everywhere admitted to be the most successful remedy in use for bowel complaints, and the only one that never fails. It is pleasant, safe and reliable. jul6-4mo

According to the Iron Age, our capacity for the production of iron and its products has advanced with the enormous demand upon us during the present season. Even from July 1st. to Aug. 1., our increase in blast furnace capacity was about 17,000 tons. There are 67 more furnaces in operation than at this time last year, and the weekly productive capacity of the country is more than 60,000 tons greater than it was a year ago.

Everyone knows that tin plate has advanced considerably in price within the present year. The Democratic theorists claim that the advance in the United States is due incidenlally to the tin plate trust and primarily to the tariff, it being their theory that a protective tariff is a promoter of trusts. Now let us look at the prices which the Welsh tin plate manufacturers receive. They now obtain $1.45 a box more than they did in January last. This is a greater advance than has been made in the United States. We respectfully ask our Democratic friends to explain this. If the protective tariff and the trust caused the advance in the prices of tin plate in the United States, what caused a greater advance in price in Wales, where there is no tariff at all? We pause for reply.—Blade.

To the People of the State of Michigan.

LANSING, Aug. 14th, 1899.

The Board of Tax Commissioners want information from any person or source along the following lines:

First—Names, location and addresses of persons, who, it is believed, are escaping taxation.

Second—Names, location and addresses of banking, manufacturing, mercantile and other corporations believed to be improperly taxed or escaping taxation.

Third—Specific instances of inequalities of taxation, real or personal.

Fourth—Unjust equalization between towns, wards or counties.

The names of all informants will be held confidential.

The Board may not have time to reply individually to communications but the information will be considered classified and investigated as far as possible.

Address all letters to the Board of State Tax Commissioners, Lansing, and name the town, ward and county in which the person or corporation mentioned is located, and the post office address as well.

A common favor will be conferred, if every periodical in Michigan will be kind enough to publish this announcement in full.

MILO D. CAMPBELL,
A. H. FREEMAN,
ROBERT OAKMAN,
Board State Tax Com'r.

### Even Potatoes.

A Lansing telegram brings us the news that the State Board of Agriculture has returned safely from an exhaustive exploration trip in the Upper Peninsula, to report that there are so many acceptable places for the location of the new experiment station there that the Board is at a loss to know which to decide on. More than this, the board actually found that fruit and roots would grow in the Upper Peninsula; that strawperries attain the highest excellence there; that potatoes can be raised and that cherries can be grown in some of the counties with the aid of a tree.

Prof. C. D. Smith makes these startling annoucements, but while they will come to many people as a bolt of lightning from the blue, it remains a fact that the worst has been expected before now. In fact, if memory serves, potatoes were a paying crop in the Upper Peninsula in the early '60s—30 odd years before the State Board of Agriculture made the investigations which we have summarized from an interview with Prof. Smith. It was equally as early too, that strawberries were grown there, that asparagus was cultivated and that there was a scent of onions in the air. The vicinity of Ontonagon was cultivated in fine farms fully 30, if not 35, years before the visit o Prof. Smith and his wonder-struck coilcagues.

So that while the board is doubtless sincere in its confession of ignorance of the agricultural possibilities of the Upper Peninsula, it is a fact that many of us had a suspicion of the facts they just now bring forth. Some years ago, by the way, the Upper Peninsula made a display at the state fair. If we are not in error Chippewa county on that occasion carried off some prizes, a fact the agricultural department of that day must have noted with as much surprise as does Prof. Smith at what he saw still further north.—Detroit Journal.



Everybody that is honest, will heartily endorse the sentiment of Gov. Roosevelt, of New York, in an address he delivered at Ocean Grove, as follows: "We never can have politics on a satisfactory basis in this country until we make it understood that dishonesty in a public servant is an unpardonable sin; that corruption of any kind or sort will not be condoned for any consideration of party expediency." The people believe in honesty in politics as well as honesty in business, and agree with the late President Grant when he announced: "Let no guilty man escape."



The soothing and healing properties of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, its pleasant taste and prompt and permanent cures have made it a great favorite with the people everywhere. For sale by L. Fournier.

There is a rumor that General Alger will retire from the senatorial race. It is said that Alger fears Pingree would do his cause more harm than good. The attack on the President in his speech at Detroit last week Wednesday, and other injudicious things Pingree said and done would count against him.—Oscoda Press.

During the civil war as well as in our late war with Spain, diarrhoea was one of the most troublesome diseases the army had to contend with. In many instances it became chronic and the old soldiers still suffer from it. Mr. David Taylor, of Wind Ridge, Greene Co., Pa., is one of these. He uses Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and says he never found anything that would give him such quick relief. It is for sale by L. Fourdier.

At the last regular meeting of the M. E. quarterly conference, held recently, the trustees extended an invitation to Rev. H. F. Shier to return to this charge another year. Only one of Mr. Shier's predecessors have held this position as long as has he, and coming as it does, the invitation is a flattering compliment to his efficacious work here.—West Branch Herald.

### A Mother Tells How She Saved Her Little Daughter's Life.

I am the mother of eight children, and have had a great deal of experience about medicines. Last summer my little daughter had the dysentery in its worst form. We thought she would die. I tried everything I could think of, but nothing seemed to do her any good. I saw by an advertisement in our paper that Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy was highly recommended and I sent and got a bottle at once. It proved to be one of the very best medicines we ever had in the house. It saved my little daughter's life. I am anxious for every mother to know what an excellent medicine it is. Had I known it at first it would have saved me a great deal of anxiety and my little daughter much suffering. Yours truly, Mrs. Geo. F. Burdick, Liberty, R. I. For sale by L. Fournier.



### Probate Notice.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, } ss.
County of Crawford.

AT A SESSION of the Probate Court for said county, held at the Probate office in the village of Grayling on the eighth day of August in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

Present JOHN J. COVENTRY, Judge of Probate.

IN THE MATTER of the estate of Elisha Baker, an incompetent person.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Philetus M. Hoyt, guardian of said incompetent person, praying that he may be authorized, empowered and licensed to sell at public auction certain real estate described in said petition to pay debts, expenses and charges.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Saturday, the second day of September next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said incompetent person, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at the session of said Court, then to be holden in the Probate office in the village of Grayling and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted. And it is further ordered that said petitioner give notice to the heirs and all persons interested in said estate of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the "Crawford Avalanche," a newspaper printed and circulated in that county three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

(SEAL) JOHN J. COVENTRY, Judge of Probate

Aug31 0—4w

# The Avalanche.

J. C. HANSON, LOCAL EDITOR.

THURSDAY, AUG. 31, 1899.


## LOCAL ITEMS.

Remember the Farmers Pic-Nic, Thursday, Sept. 21st.

Mrs. Charles Amidon is visiting in Antrim county.

Muresco is the best Wall Finish in the market. Sold by Colter & Co.

Ernie Babbitt has returned to the employ of the R. R. Co., as fireman.

**Boydell's Paints, at less than cost, at Fournier's Drug Store.**

Advertised letters—Geo. W. Morgan, Agnes Whethby, G. L. Glasby.

The C. E. Meeting, led by Francis O. Peck, was well attended.

Social Dance at Stephan's bridge, Friday, Sept. 15th. All cordially invited to attend.

**Go to Fournier's Drug Store for Fishing Tackle.**

DIED—Friday, Aug. 25th, Leroy, son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Wilcox, aged four years.

BORN—Aug. 25th, to Mr. and Mrs. Rufus Edmunds, of Maple Forest, a daughter.

BORN—Aug. 18th, to Mr. and Mrs. John Edmunds, of Maple Forest, a son.

**Alabastine in all colors, for sale by Albert Kraus.**

BORN—To Mr. and Mrs. Toney Nelson, Aug. 24th, a son. Fourteen pounds.

Forest fires were raging in the western part of Maple Forest township, Saturday and Sunday.

Forest Wilcox is up from Lansing for a visit *in the old home*. He will return with his family, to-morrow.

**Buy your Poultry Netting at the store of Salling, Hanson & Co.**

BORN—Saturday, August 26th, to Mr. and Mrs. E. Madson, of this village, a daughter, ten pounds.

The G. A. R. realized about twenty five dollars from their chicken-pie social, last Thursday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Hiscock are visiting relatives at Sault Ste. Marie this week.—Ros. News.

**A fine line of Fishing Tackle, for sale at reasonable prices, by Albert Kraus.**

Frank Hutzel has no kick coming, as he only looked for 60 bushels of grain and got 102.—Ros. News.

Go to Fournier's Drug Store for Paris Green. Sure Killer Bug Finish at 2c per pound.

E. McDonald, of Gaylord, was in town last week, rusticating most of the time at Portage. We won't tell the rest of it, but it is good.

**Buy your Garden Hose and Sprinklers at the store of Salling, Hanson & Co.**

Prof. Graham arrived last Saturday, and has spent the week getting acquainted with our people and getting ready to live.

Swan Peterson and ex-sheriff Nelson returned from their Manistee trip last Thursday morning.—Lewiston Journal.

**Peninsular Stoves and Ranges guaranteed the best. Sold by A. KRAUS.**

Mrs. Delevan Smith and family were delighted last Thursday by the arrival of her mother, from Sturgis, for an extended visit.

Do not forget the carpet *rag social* to be held in the Presbyterian Church Parlors next Tuesday evening, Sept. 5th.

**Detroit White Lead Works Paints and Varnishes, guaranteed the best, at Albert Kraus'.**

A. J. Love has not bought all the land in the county, but we know nine farms that he bought last week for cash.

E. T. Waldron reports his yield of Golden Chaff Wheat, at 18 bushels per acre, and rye over 20 bushels. Good for the barren lands of northern Michigan.

**Barbed Wire, at lowest price, at the store of Salling, Hanson & Co.**

The Otsego County Fair will be held at Gaylord Sept. 6th, 7th and 8th. Limit return Sept. 9th, inclusive, one fare for round trip.

W. R. Johnson threshed out 1,000 bushels of grain, this week. His oats yielded 36 bushels to the acre.—Rosc. News.

**The best Clover, Timothy, Alsyke Clover and Hungarian Seed, cheap, at Salling, Hanson & Co's.**

Miss Mary Mantz returned from her Milwaukee visit, Monday morning. She was accompanied by her aunt, Mrs. Wm. Pierron, and her cousin, Miss Elsie Pierron.—Lewiston Journal.

Lost—A ring lost, containing two sets rings. Finder will please return same to J. E. Nolan and receive reward.

Lost—The cast-iron cap to a lifting jack, belonging to S. Hempsted. The finder will confer a favor by letting it be known.

The inhabitants around Forbush' Corners in Maple Forest were kept busy Sunday fighting fire on the Baker farm, where it was running over the meadow.

J. W. Sorenson is agent for the sale of the best Sewing Machines in the market. Machines guaranteed. Call and examine machines, and get prices.

Mrs. F. Leline, of South Branch, went to her girlhood home in Merritt, Bay County, yesterday, for a two week's visit with relatives.—Ros. News.

Close & Co. have taken down their photo gallery and gone to West Branch for the balance of the year. They are well pleased with their business here.

S. J. Robbins, of Brighton, N. Y., is here visiting his brother F. L. He is an old soldier, is well known and it is a pleasure to have him with us.—Ros. News.

J. V. Miller, of Judge, has moved into Grayling to have the advantage of our schools. He will occupy Mrs. Evans' house in the north part of the village.

Arthur Brink has severed his connection with the store of Salling, Hanson & Co., and accepted a position in the R. R. round house, in which is a larger salary.

Orders for parts of all kinds, and for all kinds of Sewing Machines will have special attention at J. W. Sorenson's. He also keeps a good assortment of Machine Needles.

John Hanna, of Beaver Creek, returnd last Friday from a weeks trip to Owosso, Lansing and Jackson, and reports crops suffering from drought in those localities more than here.

County Warden Purchase has been close on track of violators of the fish law during the season, and after a visit from the state warden received a flattering letter for his efficient work.

W. S. Chalker's oats yielded over forty bushels to the acre. They were on new ground which was nearly covered with stumps, really leaving but little ground on which to grow the grain.

Beginning with next Sunday service will be held in the Presbyterian church every week, as the pastor will devote his entire time to Grayling, having resigned the work at Pinconning.

Geo. L. Alexander and wife, with a party of friends from Detroit, went up to their club house near Vanderbilt, the last of the week, and remained over Sunday. Lots of fun but few fish.

A. B. Corwin, was in town, Saturday, and does not feel bad a little bit over his years farming. He threshed 574 bushels of grain, his wheat giving him 17 bushels per acre, and rye yielding 18 bushels.

The Soldiers and Sailors Reunion will open one day later than was announced in these columns last week, namely Thursday, Friday and Saturday, Sept. 14th to 16th, inclusive.—West Branch Herald.

The Michigan Farmer always stops at the expiration of the time subscribed for. For only 15 cents we will have it sent to you on trial evey week until Dec. 1st. Don't fail to get a free sample copy at our office.

The Ladies' Aid Society of the Presbyterian Church meets in the church parlors to-morrow, instead of Friday, Sept. 8th. This is the annual meeting for the election of officers and a full attendance is desired.

Salling, Hanson & Co., of Grayling, have their boarding train at the Y. Their crew of men began cutting the Pine on West Twin, Monday. The first train load of logs was hauled to Grayling, Wednesday. — Lewiston Journal.

The Ladies Aid Society of the M. E. Church will give a 15 cent supper at Mrs. Narrin's, on Friday afternoon from 5 to 8. Everybody please come to this supper, as it is to close up the financial needs of the society for this conference year.

Conductor Barnhart exhibited to the boys here, this week, a couple of rainbow trout caught by him (as he said) down the Au Sable from Grayling. The fish measured 20½ and 16 inches in length, respectively, the longer one dipping the scale at 3½ pounds.—West Branch Herald.

Comrade Chalker and wife came down from the farm, Saturday, to attend the meeting of the Post and Corps. They were confronted by fire on the road near the north line of town 27-3. In the London chopping, and were delayed for an hour, before they dare come through, but finally made a run of it, but it was a hot one.



Messrs. J. Hanna and J. C. Failing, of Beaver Creek, were in town yesterday.

BORN—To Mr. and Mrs. W. Shhellenberger, of South Branch, on the 26th. inst., a daughter.

H. Feldhauser, of the eastern portion of the township was in the village yesterday, and reports that his corn and potatoes are suffering from the severe drouth.

On a sheet of paper white,
Ladies, all, your name please write;
Then some carpet rags you sew,
And wind around the name, you know.
Gentlemen, who wish to dine,
Must a carpet ball untwine;
Pay the price and wind it up,
Take that lady then to sup.

Everybody will regret having to read Rosenthal's Ad. this week, for he is known to do as he advertises, but everybody will make money while his sale lasts, and united effort may prevail to get him to change his mind and remain in business here.

The bible in the pulpit of the M. E. Church had become rather dilapidated, and Rev. Willit called the attention of the congregation to its condition. Last Sunday a handsome bible, the gift of an unkpown donor, took the place of the old one, which had been in use for over fifteen years

Fred Hoesli, of the east part of Grayling, was going home the other evening with his driving team and, the weather being chilly, stood up in the wagon to put on his overcoat, when the team jumped and Fred turned a back somersault out of his wagon. The team got home about four hours in advance of him.

It is hoped that our citizens will sustain the past reputation of Grayling for hospitality on the occasion of the C. E. Convention, Sept. 16th to 18th, as it is expected that the delegates will be freely entertained. Those who can accommodate them, can tell any member of the local society, and the committee will see to the distribution.

The school bell will ring next Monday morning for the opening of school for the year. There has been a long vacation, and it is hoped every pupil will start in on the first day determined to make this the banner year, and keep the Grayling Graded School in the front rank. The school Board are doing faithful work in providing for all needs, and it is believed the best talent has been secured for every grade.

### Judge Items.

Mrs. Hatton, of Lovell, was in Lewiston, Monday.

It is reported that Dick Post will move to Lewiston.

James Nelson holds the reins over a *fine span of Bays*.

W. R. Love is working on the section for Fred Wainwright.

Look out for a dance at the Miller homestead in the near future.

Thos. Judge is running his mill to its full capacity, turning out splendid lumber.

J. V. Miller has left his homestead and moved to Grayling. He says farming does not pay.

M. R. Smith has located a Mr. Carrin and son, from Calhoun county. Mr. Carrin says, he will bring three or four families with him. Hard Scramble Hill will have a boom.

### Crawford County Sunday School Convention.

The Crawford County Sunday School Convention will be held in the M. E. Church, Grayling, Sunday, Sept. 10th 1899. This meeting is interdenominational, and under the direction of M. H. Reynolds, of Owosso, Secretary of the State Sunday School Association. All are cordially invited to be present, and participate in the services.

PROGRAMME.

10.30—Services in the M. E. Church, and address by M. H. Reynolds on "How to study the Bible, illustrated by Charts.

12.00—Usual Sunday School session.

2.30—Topic: "What is Teaching," by M. H. Reynolds, followed by a talk on "The Teacher's Meeting, its necessity and how to conduct it."

7.30—Song Service, by Choir. Address by M. H. Reynolds: "The Sunday School, the Opportunity of the Church." Offering for the State S. S. work.





Mrs. C. T. Richardson, of South Branch, was in town yesterday.

### Bismark's Iron Nerve

Was the result of his splendid *health. Indomitable* will and tremendous energy are not found where Stomach, Liver, Kidneys and Bowels are out of order. If you want these qualities and the success they bring, use Dr. King's New Life Pills. They develope every power of brain and body. Only 25c, at Fournier's Drug Store 2

W. H. Geroy's wheat threshed out 20 bushels per acre. This is way above the average of the crop throughout the county.—Mio Mail.

### Volcanic Eruptions

Are grand but skin eruptions rob life of joy. Bucklen's Arnica Salve cures them, also old running and Fever Sores, Ulcers, Boils, Felons, Corns, Warts, Cuts, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Best Pile Cure on earth. Drives out pain and aches. Only 25 cents a box. Cure guaranteed. Sold by L. Fournier, Druggist. 2

We will give a free trial subscription to The Michigan Farmer, to run until Dec. 1st, to every subscriber who will pay all arrearages within the next thirty days, for 15 cents.

### A Narrow Escape.

Thankful words written by Mrs. Ada E. Hart, of Groton, S. D. "Was taken with a bad cold which settled on my lungs; cough set in and finally terminated in consumption. Four doctors gave me up, saying I could live but a short time. I gave myself up to my Saviour, determined if I could not stay with my friends on earth, I would meet my absent ones above. My husband was advised to get Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds. I gave it a trial, took in all eight bottles. It has cured me, and thank God, I am saved and now a well and healthy woman. Trial bottles free at L. Fournier's Drug Store. Regular price 50c and $1.00. Guaranteed or price refunded. 1

Dr. Donald McDonald, of Grand Rapids—Michigan's best known and most eminent specialist will be at the Grayling House Monday and Tuesday, September 4th and 5th—two days only. Call early and avoid the rush. Consultation free. Dr. McDonald's time is limited, as he must soon return to his home office in Grand Rapids and the sick should therefore avail themselves of thi opportunity to call upon him without delay.

### Spain's Greatest Need.

Mr. R. P. Olivia, of Barcelona, Spain, spends his winters at Aiken, S. C. Weak nerves had caused severe pains in the back of his head. On using Electric Bitters, America's greatest Blood and Nerve Remedy, all pain soon left him. He says this grand medicine is what his country needs. All America knows that it cures liver and kidney trouble, purifies the blood, tones up the stomach, strengthens the nerves, puts vim, vigor and new life into every muscle, nerve and organ of the body. If weak, tired or ailing, you need it. Every bottle guaranteed; only 50c. sold by L. Fournier. 1

### Card of Thanks.

We, the undersigned, desire to express our sincere thanks to our neighbors and friends, especially Mrs. A. Nelson, and Mrs. John Johnson, for their kindnes and sympathy during the sickness and death of our darling boy. May God bless them.

MR. and MRS. R. WILCOX.

### Farmer's Pic-Nic.

The Ninth Annual Pic-Nic of the Crawford County Farmer's Association will be held at the grounds of the association, on Thursday, Sept. 21st. Tent room and tables will be furnished for all who wish. All are respectfully invited.

By order of President

CHAS. WALDRON, SEC.



### Probate Notice.

STATE OF MICHIGAN } ss.
County of Crawford. }

AT A SESSION of the Probate Court for said county, held at the Probate Office, in the village of Grayling, on the first day of August in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

Present, JOHN J. COVENTRY, Judge of Probate.

IN THE MATTER of the estate of Helene Hempstead, an insane person.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified of Helene Stephan, guardian of said insane person, praying that she may be authorized, empowered and licensed to sell at private sale certain real estate described in said petition, to pay expenses and charges, and invest the proceeds thereof.

Thereupon it is ordered that Monday, the Fourth day of September next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said insane person, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said court, then to be holden in the Probate office, in the village of Grayling and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted. And it is further ordered, that the said petitioner give notice to the relatives and all persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the "Crawford Avalanche," a newspaper printed and circulated in said county, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing

(SEAL) JOHN J. COVENTRY, JUDGE OF PROBATE.

aug3—4w

### Executors Sale of Real Estate.

STATE OF MICHIGAN } ss.
County of Genessee, }

IN THE MATTER of the estate of Samuel and Eliza Cassimer, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance and by virtue of an order granted to the undersigned as executor of the estate of said Samuel and Eliza Cassimer, deceased, by the Hon Geo. E. Taylor, Judge of Probate in and for said County, on the 8th day of August, A. D. 1899, there will be sold at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the easterly front door of the Court House in the city of Flint, in said county, on Friday the 13th day of October, A. D. 1899, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, subject to any liens there may be thereon, all the right title and interest of said Samuel and Eliza Cassimer, deceased, in and to the following described lands and premises situated in the city of Flint, Mich.; village of Zilwaukee, Mich.; village of Grayling, Mich.; town of Grayling, Crawford county, Mich., and village of Bayport, Mich., to wit:

Fifty-six feet in width from the southerly side of Lot thirty-eight, Dewey's addition to the village of Flint, now in the Third ward, City of Flint, Genessee County, Mich.

Lots nine and ten and 30 feet from east ends of lots one and two, Block 53, according to certified plat of village of Zilwaukee, in office of Register of Deeds of Saginaw county, Mich.

Commencing at southwest corner of section 8, town 26 north, range 3 west, thence north on line of said section eight, 16 rods, thence east 20 rods, thence south 16 rods to south line of said section 8, thence west 20 rods to place of beginning, being 2 acres of land, more or less, on section 8, town of Grayling, Crawford county Mich.

Lot 5 Block 1, original plat, village of Grayling, as recorded, Crawford county, Mich.

Lot 6, Block 16, original plat, village of Bay Port, Huron county, Mich.

THEODORE F. CASSIMER,
*Executor of* Joint estate of Samuel and Eliza Cassimer, both deceased.

Dated, Flint, Mich., August 8th, 1899.

aug17—7w





### Notice.

Parties having young cattle can find a ready market for them by applying to us. We will pay highest market price.

SALLING, HANSON & CO.





### Notice of Dissolution.

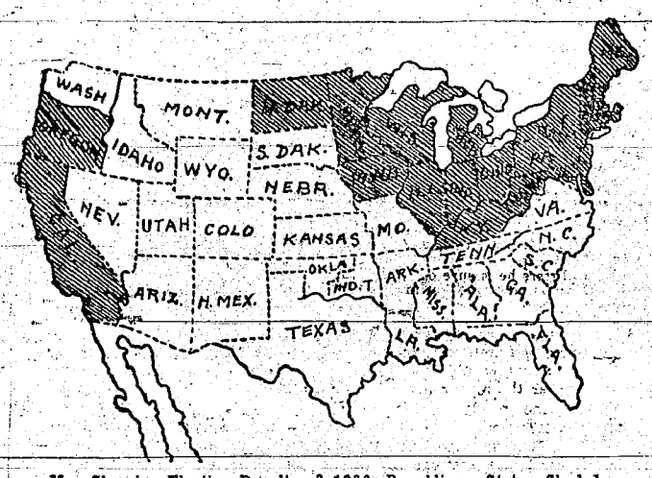
THE co-partnership heretofore existing between Peter Bossbach, of the village of Sterling, Michigan, and Frank Burgess, of the village of Grayling, Michigan, for the purpose of buying and selling meats, and for the purpose of carrying on a general meat shop business, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts due said co-partners shall become the property of and shall be paid to the said Frank Burgess, and all debts due or become due from said co-partners to any and all persons shall be paid by the said Frank Burgess.

Witness our hands this 17th day of August 1899.

PETER BOSSBACH.
FRANK S. BURGESS.

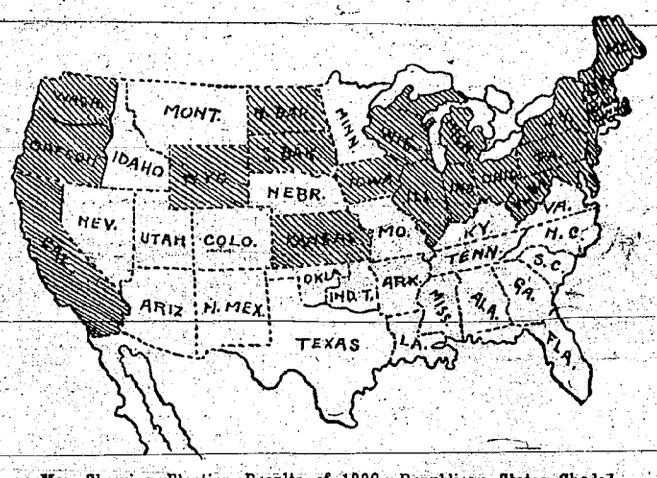
# Figures of Presidential Election of 1896, and Congressional Election Following, with Reference to Next Year's Campaign.

(New York Herald.)




## Map Showing Election Results of 1896, Republican States Shaded.

Republican Vote, 7,104,779; Representing 271 Electoral Votes.
Democratic Vote, 6,502,925; Representing 176 Electoral Votes.




## Map Showing Election Results of 1898, Republican States Shaded.

Republican Vote, 5,499,064; Representing 272 Electoral Votes.
Democratic Vote, 5,427,224; Representing 175 Electoral Votes.

THE active work of the presidential campaign of 1900 began recently in Chicago, where the Democratic national committee met and indorsed the Chicago platform of 1896 and Mr. Bryan, who was present. Mr. Bryan at present has control of the machinery of the party, and there seems little doubt of his renomination. Some of the leading gold Democrats of 1896 are announcing their opposition to the platform and candidate once more, but the exact amount of opposition within the party cannot be determined for some time.

Mr. Bryan's friends lay claim to success on the following grounds:

1. Most gold Democrats will vote for Bryan either because they do not like the treatment they have received from Republicans or because they are opposed to imperialism.

2. Many former Republicans will vote for Bryan because they are opposed to trusts and imperialism and because they think free silver would help the situation.

3. A reaction against an administration always sets in, and in normal times it is virtually impossible to re-elect any President.

4. Bryan is better known than in 1896, fear of a panic no longer exists and this country is able to establish free silver on its own account and maintain it.

The Republican view is quite different. They prophesy McKinley's re-election on the following grounds:

1. McKinley's successful administration of civil and military affairs.

2. The prosperity that has come from the Dingley tariff and the gold standard.

3. Gold Democrats will not support Bryan and the Democratic party cannot be made to unite on any one.

The study of election figures of 1897 and 1898 is interesting at this time. No one will claim that they necessarily foretell the result in 1900, but they do give a pretty correct idea of what the Democrats must overcome in order to win. The two diagrams given herewith show the results of the elections in 1896 and 1898, the Republican States being shaded. It will be noted that McKinley carried a compact body of States covering the northeast section of the country and Oregon and California in addition. These States represented a total of 271 electoral votes, Bryan capturing one in California and one in Kentucky. The vote for the two leading candidates was:

| | |
|---|---|
| McKinley | 7,104,779 |
| Bryan | 6,502,925 |

being the largest vote ever cast in a presidential election. These totals vary slightly from some other estimates, as some persons count the votes of the highest electors and some the lowest, while others give the average. McKinley's total plurality was little more than his pluralities in New York and Pennsylvania combined.

There were few State elections in 1897, and in none of them were the changes important except that New York and Kentucky went Democratic.

In 1898 there were State elections in all but a few of the States and in all the congressional districts. The diagram above shows which States were carried by each party, those by Republicans being shaded. It will be noted that the Democrats gained over 1896 only two States—Kentucky and Minnesota—and the latter only on the governorship, where fusion elected a popular Scandinavian by 20,000 plurality, though the Republicans carried every congressional district by pluralities aggregating over 32,000.

On the other hand, the Republicans gained Washington, Wyoming, Kansas and South Dakota, which have twenty-one electoral votes, the same as Kentucky and Minnesota. The total vote in 1898 in the various States foots up as follows: Republican, 5,499,065; Democratic, 5,427,224.

The vote in the electoral college represented by these States are: Republican, 272; Democratic, 175, or within one vote of the result in 1896, the difference being accounted for by the Bryan vote in California.

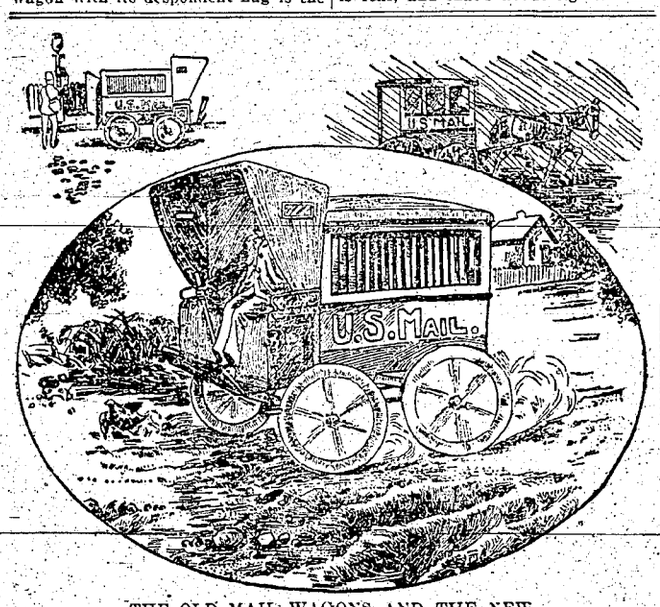
What Mr. Bryan must have to win is forty-nine more electoral votes than his party carried last fall. In all probability he must have fifty-eight votes, for Minnesota can scarcely be imagined as a sure Democratic State. As to where these votes would come from in case of Mr. Bryan's election, those interested in the subject may figure out for themselves with the aid of the above maps and the following table, which gives the electoral vote of each State:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | 11 | Nebraska | 8 |
| Arkansas | 8 | Nevada | 3 |
| California | 9 | New Hampshire | 4 |
| Colorado | 4 | New Jersey | 10 |
| Connecticut | 6 | New York | 36 |
| Delaware | 3 | North Carolina | 11 |
| Florida | 4 | North Dakota | 3 |
| Georgia | 13 | Ohio | 23 |
| Idaho | 3 | Oregon | 4 |
| Illinois | 24 | Pennsylvania | 32 |
| Indiana | 15 | Rhode Island | 4 |
| Iowa | 13 | South Carolina | 9 |
| Kansas | 10 | South Dakota | 4 |
| Kentucky | 13 | Tennessee | 12 |
| Louisiana | 8 | Texas | 17 |
| Maine | 6 | Utah | 3 |
| Maryland | 8 | Vermont | 4 |
| Massachusetts | 15 | Virginia | 12 |
| Michigan | 14 | Washington | 4 |
| Minnesota | 9 | West Virginia | 6 |
| Mississippi | 9 | Wisconsin | 12 |
| Missouri | 17 | Wyoming | 3 |
| Montana | 3 | | |
| Total | | | 447 |

## AUTOCARS FOR THE MAILS.

**Postoffice Department Experiments with Them in Buffalo.**

For some time past the Chicago postal authorities have been experimenting with autocars for use in the postal service. Heretofore collection wagons have been hauled by weary horses. In the big down-town district where collections are of hourly happening men on foot do the work. But in the outer districts the contract wagon with its despondent nag is the




THE OLD MAIL WAGONS AND THE NEW.

real thing. But the Government has had its attention called to the fact that it is possible to collect the mails by means of horseless carriages. Experiments so far seem to demonstrate the practicability of the idea. In Buffalo N. Y., the use of such cars has been successful, but it should be borne in mind that Buffalo is a city of asphalt streets and lack of grades. Chicago postal authorities do not believe that they will prove successful in the outlying districts of Chicago, although swifter service is a thing much to be desired.

So long as the project is wholly in the experimental stage no special type of mail car to be operated automatically can be fixed upon as the style of greatest utility. But in the cases where cars have been used a general type has been used. Capacity for the storage of bundles of letters is a prerequisite. The express wagons used have great storage capacity. They are electric cars with storage batteries as motors. In the mail cars the same general plan has so far been carried out.

The wagons are much like those now in use. They have a covered seat, where the operator can sit and manage the machine. They lie low on sturdy trucks of iron, but light in construction. They have the covered body with a door in the rear, which can be locked after the collector has deposited the contents of a mail box. They have thirty-inch wheels with pneumatic tires and are otherwise the same wagons now in use where a bedraggled and melancholy horse is the drawing power.

The principal change to be noted in these wagons is that the rear trucks carry nearly all of the carrying capacity. The gearing will be rigged much like a four-wheeled hose reel of light steel, with a space back of the forward trucks for the placing of the battery or whatever kind of motor is to be used. The vehicle back of this will hang low as the ordinary mail wagon does, thus providing a receptacle for the collections. The machine can be operated by one man, as is the case at present. He will sit in the box seat in front, where the motor and steering gear will come close to the hand. When the vehicle is stopped for any purpose he can dismount and take on or discharge his collections as readily if not more so than he does now while his nag is browsing on the grass plats near the curb.

Strength and lightness are the two essentials in the construction. Recent experiments seem to demonstrate that the automobile can be used on country roads with as much success as the bicycle can.

**The Fear of Fear.**

Some one says the only thing to fear is fear, and that's about right. That doesn't mean that one is to go about in a state of cheerful idiocy, caressing every buzz saw he comes across in the absurd idea that nothing can do him harm. That would be invoking the fool-killer, who does sometimes catch up with such people. It means the practical application of the idea that there are two things one need not worry about—what he can help and what he cannot help. If a thing can be helped, it's help and not worry that it needs, and if it cannot be helped, it is high time that the "incident be closed," as the diplomats say.—Chicago Drovers' Journal.

## NATURE'S WAR PAINT.

**Dark Backs and Light Breasts Make Birds Almost Invisible.**

Passing through the Natural History Museum a day or two ago, my eye was arrested by a case which apparently contained a gray, duck-like bird facing its own ghost. The "no passage" barrier precluded closer inspection, and for five minutes I stood staring at the case, unable to make out what that wraith-like, almost invisible bird-form might be.

I had given it up, when the descriptive tablet, which had been pushed aside, came to my assistance. The exhibit is designed by a clever American naturalist to show why Nature has colored most wild beasts and birds dark above and light below.

The visible bird was a model clad in flannel of dingy-gray, and against a background of similar hue it showed up distinctly, thanks to the light on its back and its own shade.

Its ghost-like companion, clad in the same way, owed its invisibility to the application of a little dark point on its back and a little white paint underneath after the fashion affected by scores of birds.

It seems incredible that such painting could make the difference, but so it is.

**How Cloves Are Gathered.**

More cloves are said to be used in America than in any other country, England and France following in the order named. In this country and in Great Britain they are used almost wholly as a condiment, but in France they are used largely in the manufacture of certain liqueurs. To some degree they are employed in medicine for their tonic properties. The name clove is from the French clou, meaning a nail. The tree is an evergreen, growing from forty to fifty feet high, with large, oblong leaves and crimson flowers at the end of small branches in clusters of from ten to twenty. The tree belongs to the same family as the guava, the pomegranate and the rose apple. The cloves are at first white, then light green, and at the time of gathering bright red. Pieces of white cloth are spread under the trees at the harvesting time, and the branches are beaten gently with bamboo sticks until the cloves drop. They are dried in the sun, being tossed about daily until they attain the rich dark color which proclaims them ready for shipment. A clove tree begins to bear at the age of about ten years; and continues until it reaches the age of seventy-five years. There are two crops a year, one in June and the other in December. Hot weather is favorable to the crop, although a little fog is said to improve the flavor.—New York Press.

**No Mustaches in Alaska.**

Men exposed to the rigors of the Alaska winter never wear mustaches. They wear full beards to protect the throat and face, but keep the upper lips clean shaven. The moisture from the breath congeals so quickly that a mustache becomes embedded in a solid cake of ice and the face is frozen in a short time.

## AN EXILED MONUMENT.

**Germany Would Not Permit Its Erection—New York Dedicates It.**

In Bronx borough, New York, has been unveiled a monument with a unique and romantic history. It is a sculptured exile driven from Germany because of the bitter feeling that still exists against the man whom it commemorates.

The monument is a fountain, representing the Lorelei, famous in German song and legend, and commemorating Heine, the poet, whose verses of Ger-

BORRS DISCUSSING THE SITUATION BESIDE THE HISTORICAL HEAP OF STONES.

man legend—and particularly of the Lorelei—are familiar in every German household, but whose advocacy of liberty made him detestable to German royalty. Heine has been dead years, but his memory is as much an object of hatred in governmental circles as he was himself.

The monument was designed by Prof. Herter, one of Germany's foremost artists. Surmounting the whole is a female figure of the Lorelei—the legendary siren who dwelt in a cave on the River Rhine and lured men to destruction in the whirlpool. The work was admired by all Germans, but when its erection was attempted at Frankfort the authorities forbade the work to go on. Then it was taken to Dusseldorf, Hamburg and other cities, with similar results. Finally a number of wealthy New Yorkers agreed to buy it and put it up in New York. Here again there was an objection. It was said that Heine was not an American and had nothing to do with this country. After a long struggle the objection was over-

THE HEINE FOUNTAIN.

come and now the memorial is in place in the northern end of the city. The sculptured merman and mermaids at the fountain's base will lead to a better knowledge of the delightful legends of the Rhine.

**Well Supplied with Wives.**

This is from the Terak, East India, Pioneer: "Tuan Syed Mahomed bin Abdulla al-Hadad of Singapore has arrived on a visit to his co-religionists. The gentleman has seen some seventy-eight summers and is accompanied by his harem, which consists of four wives and two slaves. We are told that he never allows the number of his wives to fall short of the figure given above, and that he has altogether contracted no less than 117 marriages."

## BEFORE THE ALMIGHTY.

**Boers Solemnly Swore to Defend Their Beloved Country.**

The accompanying illustrations refer to the Boer meeting recently held at Paardekraal, South Africa, the scene of the declaration of independence in 1880. About 5,000 Boers were present and were addressed by Gen. Joubert and other speakers. The tone of the meeting was that not another hair would be conceded, and Gen. Joubert called on all present to remember the solemn oath taken by them in 1880, when each Boer, holding a stone in his hand, took an oath before the Almighty that they would shed their last drop of blood, if needs be, for their beloved country. These stones were then cast into one great heap, over which the historic monument of Paardekraal was raised.

**Sound Advice.**

Manager—There is one motto, my young friend, that you seem to have left out of your consideration, and that I advise you henceforth to bear in mind.

Fresh actor—What is that, pray?

Manager—Think before you act.—Richmond Dispatch.

## FRANCE HONORED HER.

**Rewarding Heroism with a Cross of the Legion of Honor.**

Jennie Creek, of the village of Mellgrove, near Hartford City, Ind., is the youngest person in the world who is a member of the French Legion of Honor.

JENNIE CREEK.

It was in the afternoon of Sept. 10, 1893, that brave little Jennie, then but 10 years old, was gathering autumn grass along the ledges and in the ravines of her uncle's farm. As she strolled thro' the woods she was attracted by the smell of burning timber. Her search resulted in her finding the railroad bridge, which spanned a deep gulch, almost burned away. It had taken fire from the burning grass, fired from a redhot cinder of a passing engine. The little girl knew it was but a short time until the World's Fair fast train would be due. She had no time to summon help, for far down the whistle of the oncoming train was heard. As it drew nearer its terrible roar grew louder and seemed to almost freeze her blood. The train with its cargo of passengers was not a half-mile away when the frightened little heroine tore off her red petticoat, and, trembling with fear and excitement, she sped toward the train, waving her signal of danger wildly in the air. The engineer reversed his engine and the train stopped on the brink of the chasm.

The story of her timely action spread rapidly among the passengers, and the little girl, who had hastened for home, was overtaken by two newspaper men, who brought her back and carried her through the train. The gratitude of the passengers was shown by the raising of a purse of no small sum.

On the train were quite a number from France returning home after a visit to the World's Fair. When they reached their native country, the Society of the Legion of Honor was told of America's young heroine. President McKinley, then Governor of Ohio, was asked for the child's address, and a month later little Jennie received a five-pointed gold star, an emblem worn only by those who have performed exceptionally brave deeds.

## KILLED IN NAPHTHA EXPLOSION.

**Explosive Liquids That Are as Fatal to Life as Poisons.**

The accidental death in Washington of Mrs. Dickins, wife of Capt. F. W. Dickins, who perished in a naphtha explosion in her home, draws attention to the danger of this highly volatile and inflammable liquid.

Mrs. Dickins was cleaning a room and some of the liquid had been spilled in a hallway. A plumber at work in the house set down his furnace on the spot. Instantly there was an explosion which knocked down the plumber and set fire to everything inflammable. The explosion penetrated to the room in which Mrs. Dickins was engaged, killing her almost instantly. Cases similar in their fatal results are of common occurrence every year owing to the careless handling of naphtha, gasolene and other explosive oils. Many of these evolve a combustible vapor at all temperatures, which, forming with the atmosphere, produces an explosive mixture. Great care at all

MRS. F. W. DICKINS.

times is required in their use and even with the greatest care the element of danger is never wholly removed. It is much better to let these substances alone unless one is thoroughly familiar with their nature and always on guard in their use.

**Coal Ashes for Fruit Trees.**

Coal ashes certainly is a valuable article for fruit trees, especially the peach, writes D. A. Shaw. I have tried it and find no insects will stay where coal ashes are applied, not even ants. Apply by scraping away a little of the earth around base of tree, and make a little mound of ashes around the trunk. When the tree is affected with borers make the mound higher than when the ruinous worms are at work. Throw some ashes up against the trunk of the tree also, and the borers and other insect pests will leave. Of course I don't claim that this will protect the fruit on the tree; you should use the poison spray for that.

**A Good Name.**

Tramp—Yep, lady, I'se known from Maine to California by as "Printed Calico."

Lady—What a funny name. Why do they call you that?

Tramp—'Cause if yer went to wash me I'd run.

**The Amateur Hunter.**

Amateur Sportsman—What did I bring down, Pat?

Pat—Yer dog, sur; blew his head all off.

Amateur Sportsman—Where's the bird?

Pat—Picking at the dog, sur.—Harlem Life.

It is useless to remember the poor unless you remember to do something for them.

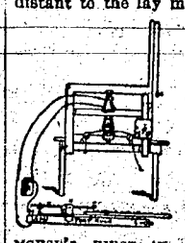
No man would be conceited if he could see himself as others see him.

Even the quiet waiter is frequently called to order.

## BEGINNING OF TELEGRAPHY.

**Was Twelve Years Before Congress Recognized Morse's Invention.**

Practical use of wireless telegraphy on an extensive scale may seem far distant to the lay mind, yet the progress which has been made is remarkable, especially when it is considered how slow was the development of the telegraph itself. The year 1837 is generally recognized as that of the birth of the telegraph, but Samuel F. B. Morse began his experiments as early as 1832. His first practicable instrument was not perfected until 1836. It was a clumsy affair and his friends ridiculed him for wasting his time and money on such a useless toy. This "toy" is now in the cabinet of the Western Union Telegraph Company of New York. There is little about it to suggest the neat little instrument in use to-day.



MORSE'S FIRST INSTRUMENT.

The story of Morse's twelve years' struggle before he could induce Congress to make appropriation for an experimental line is a familiar anecdote to illustrate the struggles of inventors to gain a hearing from the world. During these years the original idea was greatly modified. Morse knew nothing of what is known as the Morse alphabet. His complicated system, as described in his 1837 caveat, consisted of a number of signs by which numbers and consequently words and sentences were to be indicated. There was then a set of type arranged to regulate and communicate the signs and rules in which to set this type. A crank turned by hand regulated the forward movement of the type. The writing apparatus made marks on a slip of paper. Vail discarded this and invented the dot and dash alphabet which is now in use.

A London paper contains the assertion that Marconi was not the real inventor of the system of wireless telegraphy. W. H. Preece, electrician and engineer-in-chief to the postoffice, noticed in 1884 that owing to induction messages passing along one wire could be read on a wire eighty feet away. Early in 1895, when the cable connecting the island of Mull with the mainland was broken, Mr. Preece succeeded in communicating over the two miles by means of induction. Use was made of two gutta percha insulated wires that ran parallel to each other, one on the mainland and one on the shore of the island. During the four days that elapsed before communication was satisfactorily established, 156 messages were transmitted, including a press dispatch of 120 words.

In spite of this prior claim Marconi's name will be associated with wireless telegraphy, just as Morse's name is with that of the telegraph, although Henry and Vail did more than he to perfect it, and it was anticipated by a score of other inventors, such as Schilling, Gauss, Weber, Steinheil and Cooke. The idea itself had long been a dream of the imagination, and as early as 1632 Galileo, the great astronomer, referred to a secret art by which, through the sympathy of magnetic needles, it would be possible to converse at great distances.

## "ROCK OF AGES."

**How the Famous Hymn Came to Be Written by Toplady.**

That famous hymn, "Rock of Ages," was written by Rev. Augustus M. Toplady, an Englishman, born in 1740, and curate for a number of years of Blag-

"ROCK OF AGES."

don, subsequently vicar of Broad Henbury, Devonshire, and for some time editor of the Gospel Magazine. The story of how Toplady came to write the hymn is as follows:

W. H. Wills, a member of Parliament, in a letter to the London Times, writes that Toplady was one time walking through Burrington Coombe when he was overtaken by a thunderstorm. There being no shelter, he took refuge between two immense piers of stone, which were part of a range of hills in the neighborhood, and while awaiting the end of the storm he wrote nearly the entire hymn which has made his name famous.

Burrington Coombe is a deep indenture in a forbidding hill which has long been known under the title of the Black Down, and stretches its rocky height 1,000 feet or more toward the azure of heaven. A winding road leads along the precipitous sides of the hill, and here and there the rocky formation of the height shows clearly through the undergrowth. At one point a crag upward of 100 feet in height stands out conspicuously, and in the center of this is a fissure, in which Toplady sought protection from the storm. This fissure is the "cleft" which suggested the first line of the hymn. It was this hymn which was translated into Latin by Mr. Gladstone.

Toplady died in 1778, and 120 years afterward a tablet to his memory was placed upon that rock, which the hymn has made immortal. The rock is shown in the picture.

"I understand you had some ambition to be the George Washington of the Philippines," said the friend. "What of that?" inquired Aguinaldo. "Oh, nothing—nothing of any importance. Only I must say I never heard of George Washington's being first in a retreat, first in to dinner, and first in the cashier's office on pay day."—Washington Star.

## JOLLY JOKER.

Me (recently engaged to her)—I believe I'm the happiest man in the world! She—But you're not. "Who is then?" "Papa."—Truth.

"He isn't even friendly with the girl he was engaged to, is he?" "No. When she sent the ring back she labeled the box 'Glass—with care.'"—Life.

"You ought to hear our new rector read the service. He's right up to date." "How does he read it?" "In ragtime."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Henpeck—There'll be no parting in heaven, you know. Friend—That's so; if you want a divorce, old fellow, you'd better attend to it on this side.—Life.

She—"He says he loves me; yet he has only known me two days." Her friend—"Well, perhaps that's the reason, dear."—Philadelphia North American.

A vocalist was warbling, to her own great satisfaction, "Oh, would I were a bird!" when a rough miner shouted out, "Oh, would I were a gun!"—Tit-Bits.

"That was an excellent sermon that I heard last Sunday." "What did the minister preach about?" "Just about fifteen minutes, I believe."—Kansas City Star.

Benny—"Did you see that fish jump right out of the water just now?" Papa—"Yes." Benny—"Well, what in the world did he jump off when he jumped?"—Harper's Bazar.

"I'm burning up!" gasped the fat man with the fan. "I'm burning up." "Yes, sir," remarked the sympathetic wit on the back seat. "I see that you are smoking."—Chicago News.

Dr. Puffer—"Fact is, it's hard for me to keep track of all my patients." Fogg—"Yes, seeing that when a man dies his name is dropped from the directory."—Boston Transcript.

Mamma—Susie, what do you mean by all this noise? See how quiet Willie is. Susie—Of course he's quiet, ma—that's our game. He's papa coming home late, and I'm you.—Tit-Bits.

Uneasy Passenger (on an ocean steamship)—Doesn't the vessel tip frightfully? Dignified Steward—The vessel, mum, is trying to set a good example to the passengers.—Tit-Bits.

Denny—Th' captain told me to kape away from th' inemy's foire. Larry—Phwat did ye till him? Denny—I told him th' inemy wuz so busy shootin' they hadn't made my foire.—Chicago News.

Gladys—"Do you go in the surf much?" Evelyne—"Haven't been bathing all summer." Uncle Josh (as they pass)—"Well, thet beats me! Why, th' gal looks clean enuf."—Ohio State Journal.

"There are two things by which you can always tell the truly great man," said the philosopher. "What are they?" asked the thoughtless one. "What he doesn't say and what he does."—Chicago Post.

Visitor—"Do they treat you well here?" Prisoner—"Yes, indeed. The only thing I have to complain of is their lack of confidence in me. They refuse to give me a latchkey."—Sondags-Nisse.

Trotting Thomas—I wish I could turn myself into a rumor for a few moments. Walking William—What for? Trotting Thomas—Why, they say a rumor gains currency.—Yonkers Statesman.

"This," remarked the professor, carefully removing the postage stamp from the envelope of a letter he had concluded not to send, "is what might be called 'getting off a good one.'"—Chicago Tribune.

Mrs. Newed—"Oh, Jack! The cook was in such an ugly mood to-day, I thought it best to call in a policeman." Newed (astonished)—"What! To arrest her?" Mrs. Newed—"Oh, no—to pacify her."—Brooklyn Life.

The Benedict—"When I am away from home my wife writes to me every day." The Bachelor—"Well, it's your own fault. Why don't you leave her enough money to last a few days?"—New York Evening World.

Cannibal King—"I think I have eaten something that did not agree with me." Medicine Man—"It must have been that missionary. You remember he differed with you on several theological questions."—New York Journal.

"Freddie," said his mother severely, "didn't I tell you that you shouldn't ride your bicycle to-day because you were naughty?" "This isn't my bicycle," said Freddie. "It's Tommy Jones'. We've exchanged just for to-day."—Harper's Bazar.

Clara (at the seaside)—"That fellow who just came in is nothing but a dry goods clerk." Maud—"How do you know?" Clara—"When the driver gave him a bill in change he involuntarily held it over his head and felt for the cash trolley box."—Puck.

"Mister," said the seedy individual, addressing a prosperous citizen, "would you kindly favor a worthy but unfortunate fellow-man with a few cents?" "What is your occupation?" asked the other, as he put his hand in his pocket. "I've been collecting rents for some time past," replied the victim of circumstances, as he held up a tattered coat-sleeve and smiled grimly.—Chicago News.

**Quite Contented.**

"Don't it make you feel a little blue to find yourself getting old?" inquired the strictly fresh egg of the somewhat doubtful one.

"No, it doesn't," replied the latter; "when I get a little older I'm going on the stage."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

**Prussian Army Officers.**

The Prussian army includes nearly 14,000 officers, among them 296 generals.

We are told that man is 90 per cent. water. That is probably why he finds it so much easier to go down hill than to climb.

Some men work hardest trying to accomplish useless things.

If a man is noted for his honesty he can get along without a policy.


**And the Rain Came Down.**

The rancher gazed on his sun-parched fields with a frown on his rough, red face,
And wished he could utter real wicked talk to properly fit the case.
And he moped around with despondent air, his spirit all dead to pride,
For gone were his dreams of the harvest cash rolling in as a golden tide.

But the tree toads started prophetic songs, and the peafowl uttered its cries,
And the goosebone told him its silent tale, and the clouds bunched up in the skies,
And the rains came down in a soaking flood and his fields turned green with delight,
And now you would think that he owns the earth, with every blamed planet in sight!—Denver Post.

**Dash Changed to Crank Churns.**

There are a large number of buttermakers who will use only the old-fashioned dash churn, believing that it gives the best results, quality and quantity of butter considered. The

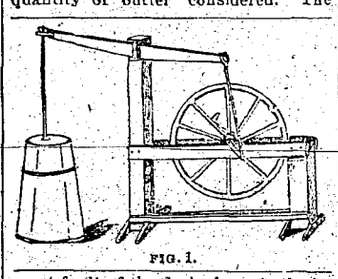


FIG. 1.

great fault of the dash churn is the labor of operating it, so much of the exerted force of the operator being lost on account of no machinery to utilize it as in the crank churn. In Figs. 1 and 2, dash churns are converted into crank churns. In the device shown in Fig. 1 an old buggy wheel can be used for the fly-wheel. All the iron work, such as the crank shaft, bearings, pitman, etc., can be made by any blacksmith at a small expense. The framework any farmer will be able to make himself. The two posts used in the first device need not be very large or heavy, but just wide enough to permit the wheel to turn inside of the two supports on which the bearings rest. In the second figure an iron fly-wheel such as is found on an old cider press is used. It is adapted to a small churn.—J. G. A., in American Agriculturist.

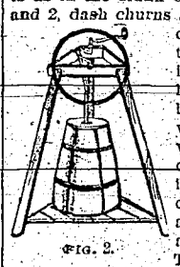


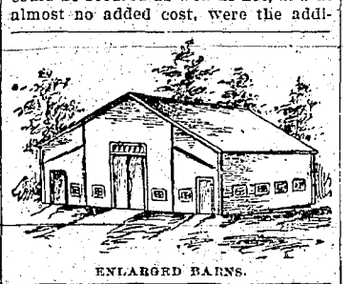
FIG. 2.

**Economy with Fallen Apples.**

There is much waste in the common practice of turning hogs into orchards to pick up fruit and make that their exclusive diet. The hog will soon learn to eat only the ripened fruit, leaving that which is wormy. This fruit can be sold or dried, and if forced to do it the hog will eat the wormy fruit before the worm escapes. But to make this really economical some grain and milk should be given to hogs in addition to their fruit diet. This will make the young pigs grow and will strengthen their digestion for the exclusive corn feeding that will come when they are put up to be fattened.

**Enlargement of Old Barns.**

It is quite a common practice to build low, shed-roofed additions to the sides of barns when it is desired to secure more room. This gives the desired addition of ground floor space, but does not secure added storage roof that could be secured as well as not, and at almost no added cost, were the additions made according to the plan suggested in the cut. Here the roof is extended down over the addition without a break, making a better-looking building and one much more serviceable than by the common plan. The space in the tops of the additions opens into the scaffolds, or the second floor space of the old barn, and gives so much more added storage capacity.



ENLARGED BARNS.

**Weeds Among Beans.**

After beans have blossomed it is not best to work among them, especially if the weather and soil be wet, and there should be no cultivation while the leaves are wet with rains or dew. Hence the early cultivation of beans should be thorough, so as to allow them to ripen before the weeds smother them. It is not best to plant beans on land that is very rich in nitrogenous plant food, because such land is always very weedy. Soil of moderate fertility with a dressing of phosphate and potash will make a good grain crop, while on the richer land without the mineral fertilizer, there will be only a large growth of haulm and leaves.

**Cucumbers for Pickles.**

Pickled cucumbers are sold by count, and the small ones are generally preferred. Hence close picking and frequent picking, so as to prevent any from growing too large, is necessary to secure large crops. Sometimes, however, a stray cucumber will hide under the leaves until it has almost ripened its seeds. It is astonishing how this lessens the yield of the vine. Yet it is not to be wondered at, for the perfection of seed in almost all plants exhausts their vitality very rapidly. The cucumber vines should be handled carefully so as not to loosen the roots which some of them send into the soil from the joints. These are great helps to the vine. If the vine is turned up to see what is under it some of these side rootlets will be destroyed.

**Cabbage Worm Insecticide.**

Pests of the cabbage family are best controlled by the use of the following insecticide: Pulverized resin, five pounds; concentrated lye, one pound; fish oil, one pint; water, five gallons. Make this into a stock solution by placing the oil, resin and one gallon of hot water in an iron kettle, heating until the resin is softened. After this add the concentrated lye carefully and stir the mixture thoroughly. Add four more gallons of water and boil the whole mass until the mixture will unite with cold water, making a clear, amber-colored mixture. This mixture should make five gallons of stock solution. When this is used, F. A. Sirrine, of the Geneva experiment station, advises preparing it by combining one gallon of the stock solution with sixteen gallons of water, three gallons milk of lime and one-quarter pound of Paris green. The water, resin and milk of lime are combined, after which the Paris green is added. In every case where this mixture is properly applied good results were obtained.

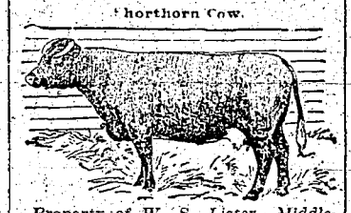
**Watering Plants.**

Some plants, to thrive as they should, require much more water than others, and on this account, if the best growth is maintained through the summer, more or less watering will be necessary. But if watering is necessary, if any considerable amount of benefit is secured, it is very essential that it be thorough. One or two thorough soakings of the soil a week around the roots will be of much more real benefit to the growing plants than a daily sprinkling on the surface. One of the best plans of watering a larger proportion of plants is to work the soil into a good tilth, drawing the earth away from the plant to some extent; then put on water sufficient to thoroughly wet the soil and throw over this a thin layer of fine soil. This acts as a mulch and lessens evaporation, and a large amount of benefit is derived and the work needn't be repeated so often. In nearly all cases where watering is commenced it will have to be kept up until there is a good rain.—Farmer's Voice.

**Skua Gulls.**

The natives of Foula, one of the Shetland Islands, make a business of rearing skau gulls in order to rid the island of the eagles that commit so many depredations. The magnificent red sandstone cliffs that skirt the northwestern coast became a favorite haunt of the eagles, and in this inaccessible spot they increased so rapidly that they became a terror to the farmers and fishermen who dwell on this isolated spot. The skau gulls are also strong and fierce, and the inveterate foe of the eagle. In battle the gulls are nearly always victorious, and so the inhabitants of Foula hit upon the novel plan of feeding and caring for skau gulls, which, though formidable to their feathered enemies, are very peaceable and docile when brought in contact with man.

**Shorthorn Cow.**



Property of W. S. Lister, Middlechurch, Man. Winner of first prize in aged cow class at the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition.

**Virginia Hams and Bacon.**

R. W. Jones, of Surry County, Va., in a long article on the above subject, recapitulates the essential points as follows:

1. To have really good bacon, we must start with the pig, and feed for flesh and muscle, and not alone for fat. (2) Spring pigs killed in December or January make the cheapest pork. (3) Very large hogs are not the best for first-class bacon. (4) Salt the meat with dry salt, and not in brine. (5) From four to six weeks is long enough for meat to lie in salt. (6) To prevent skippers, apply borax to the meat, when it is washed to be hung up. (7) Smoke to a bright ginger-bread color, with oak or hickory wood. (8) The smokehouse is the best and proper place for keeping bacon during summer. (9) The smokehouse should be cool and dark, and kept clean. (10) Beware of imitation bacon.

**When to Set Out Strawberries.**

When the conditions will admit August is one of the best months in which to set out strawberry plants. If a good, vigorous growth can be secured at this time a fair crop of fruit may be secured next spring. As with all crops, the soil should be prepared in good tilth and care taken in setting out the plants in order that a good growth may be secured. On this account it rarely pays to attempt to grow the plants if the soil is very dry, as there is not a sufficient supply of moisture.

Then if the soil is dry, more work is necessary to secure a fine tilth. But with the soil in a good tilth and sufficient moisture in the soil to induce a good growth, setting in August will give good results.

**Clearing Fence Corners.**

After haying and harvest have been finished, it is well to go around the fields and cut down weeds next to the fence that the mower and reaper could not reach. Since farmers have got out of the habit of swinging the scythe, fence corners grow up with shrubs and weeds that no good farmers would allow, and which soon grow away from the fence and take the fertility from crops for some distance into the field. Enough weeds are allowed to go to seed in some fence corners to seed the entire farm.

**Beer in Bavaria.**

Bavaria, with a population of 5,818,500, spends $84,800,000 a year on beer.

# CHANGE YOUR FIGURE

## THIS THE LATEST COMMAND OF DAME FASHION.

**To Be Entirely Fashionable, Your Person Must Be Like Certain Models—Some Between-Season Gowns that Are Pretty and Becoming.**

New York correspondence:

THE worst of changes in fashions is not that they necessitate the purchase of new materials and the hiring of someone to cut and make the new stuffs. That is bad enough, and the past twelve months have developed rather more than an average year's share of such shifts, but fall will bring a more serious disclosure. This is the fact that it will be desirable for women to change their figures. Here are the specifications of this latest stylish figure.

First, a long bust line. The waist, thank goodness! need not be pinched, and there must not be the slightest rounding out, so that the belt line can be slipped away down without interfering with its usual contour. The hips must round prettily, but towards the back and not towards the front. Then the curve of the back is now most important. From the neck it must sweep in to the waist, from there round out suddenly but not clumsily. The desirable figure in several poses and new gowns appears herewith. In the first small picture it is disclosed in one of the fall gowns that employ the new open fish-net. The dress was in shades of dull red, the low-cut polonaise of cloth edged with narrow velvet being in the deeper shade. Fish-net of twisted silk cord in brilliant red was laid over silk of slightly darker shade for bodice and sleeves. Shoulder pieces were of cloth and the little bib-yoke was plain silk. It is said that these open nets are to be much used.

The low-cut polonaise, or the princess overskirt effect, made to show deep yoke of underbodice and edge of underskirt, are becoming to many figures, and are just now much worn. It is a pretty model for costumes wherein the fall touch is desired. The princess polonaise is made of cloth in some warm shade, a reddish brown in the costume sketched here. Its yoke was really a half bodice, including sleeves, and for this the fabric was orange silk dotted with brown. Bands of plain yellow finished the cloth, which at the edges was cut into carefull shaped points. A stock scarf and fan bow of brown silk lawn gave throat finish, and a hat of light brown straw drawn into fetching shape by a spider bow of brown velvet and trimmed with a bunch of golden wheat, supplied the final touch of fall that just now the women who always want to rush the season are insisting on having.

Besides the woman who is forever rushing the season, there is another distarber. She is the one who, at the very last moment, when the gowns of the other girls are a bit mussed, comes out with something spick, span and in season. The silk muslin girl is doing it just now, the hateful thing! She knows perfectly well that a silk muslin made over silk now, and with a fichu bodice, can be remodeled later with another sort of a bodice, to make which the fichu will go far, and that no one can tell it is the same. Meanwhile she appears in a new garden dress, to the distraction of her friends. These silk muslins are lovely, and there is no season when one is not a good investment. This gown was white, and with a great leghorn hat trimmed with an enormous bow of white mull and a knot of peach pink velvet to match the ribbon sash, will be worn at a September lawn party.

For a year there have been frequent rumors that high neck finish is to have the go-by. So far there has been little confirmation beyond the sight of occasional gowns that include the opposite treatment. Women seem to like building the throat up high, and the new fancy does not seem likely to catch on very well. Yet some of its forms are very attractive, and certainly the one chosen for illustration here was a sightly affair. The shirt waist girl has been wearing pretty generally this summer soft pique stocks, and most of her formal gowns have been either low-throated or made with soft neck finish. The result is that her neck is rid of the ugly dark lines which result from linen and other high stiff collars. So she is more likely now to venture a dress for fall or winter that shows the throat. She can hardly do better than to follow this design. As sketched it was in plum-colored cloth applied all over with stitched disks of white broadcloth. Collar, deep dado at font of skirt and overdress finish were white broadcloth with scrolled edge and all-over stitched design. The broadcloth was further elaborated with bands of white satin ribbon. The collar had double scrolled edge, the scrolling making a finish at the neck, from which the throat rose prettily bare.

Double bodices are to be almost as much worn as double skirts. This is a natural result of the desire to multiply yoke effects, for stylish dressers insist not only on yokes, but on variety in them. In the first figure of the next picture is a full gown showing one of the new double bodices. In front the underbodice showed to the waist in a long point. Plain gray cloth was used over gray-corded silk.

The stylish young woman has been referring to her wardrobe this summer as her "forces," and following out this name the gown in the middle of this picture is a fine and timely re-enforcement. Tiny silken dots of delicate green besprinkled the material used for low-pointed yoke bodice and rather short apron overdress. Folded tea-colored silk muslin made the yoke, and the whole dress was trimmed with bands of the muslin embroidered in delicate green. Flounces of embroidered muslin finished underskirt and edge of overskirt, and emerald green narrow velvet furnished a drooped belt. Style and coloring could be copied in less expensive materials, without affecting the result much.

Women who can do so are to continue wearing gowns in princess effect, and there is reason for this, because if ever the princess is safe to wear, it may be risked in some of its present modifications. This very pretty, smooth cloth gown had its princess polonaise cut low to show a skirt to match. This disappeared at the sides as the polonaise drooped to full skirt length at the back. The trimming on the cloth of folded self-bands was made to simulate a side fastening of the polonaise. These features tended to make the severity of cut less trying. Yoke and underskirt, of cloth, were stitched in all-over design. Not the least of the recommendations of the princess effect, in the eyes of exquisites, is the fact that it helps to announce so plainly the possessor of the newly fashionable sort of figure.

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THREE BETWEEN-SEASON TYPES.

DOUBLE AS TO SKIRTS OR BODICE.

**Long Life of Wood Under Water.**

A valuable find was brought to light by the dredging engine which is at work for deepening the bed of the river Maine, near Karlburg. It consisted of six oak trunks, of which the largest measured twelve, the others nine, six, etc., cubic meters. They were lifted and taken to Langengrozetten, where they were dragged ashore in the presence of a large crowd of lookers-on. The wood of the trunks is black, like ebony, and, according to the opinion of a woods and forests assessor, they may have been lying in the water from one thousand to fifteen hundred years. The find represents a considerable value, and will furnish excellent wood for inlaying purposes.

A cigarette smoker sends into the air about 4,000,000,000 particles of dust at every puff, according to Dr. Atkins' investigations.

Each year about 130,000 human bodies are interred in the county of London.

**Poorly Paid Literary Workers.**

Some indication of the emoluments of English literature is given in the fact that there are nearly 900 candidates for the secretaryship of the Cambridge University library, the salary of which is $1,000 a year, rising to $1,500.

**The Cannibal King.**

"No," said the King of Mbwka to the explorer, "I cannot say we would rather fight than eat, though it is a fact that we generally fight first and eat afterward."

**The New Torpedo.**

A Swede has invented one operated by invisible rays of light, which enables it to explode at will. In like manner Hostetter's Stomach Bitters conquers all stomach troubles. When a sufferer from constipation, dyspepsia or liver complaint takes the Bitters he is sure of a cure. A private revenue stamp covers the neck of the bottle.

**Unpleasant Familiarity.**

"Here's an example of how familiarity breeds contempt," he said, as he looked over the top of his paper at the rest of the family.

"What is it?"

"This is a Kansas paper, and under the head of 'Local Jottings' it says: 'Three or four cyclones ripped through the village since our last issue.'"—Detroit Free Press.



**"Mutilation" of Trees.**

A prefect in a certain French town issued a declaration ordering severe measures to be taken against divers malicious persons who amused themselves by stripping the bark from the plane trees bordering the public promenade. "The trees thus mutilated," so ran the affiche, "present a most pitiable appearance." However, as, in spite of the prefect's declaration, the "mutilation" continued unabated, the worthy functionary summoned his head clerk to consult with him on the matter. Thereupon the clerk informed him that, as the plane trees themselves shed their bark every year, it would be futile to institute proceedings against such incorrigible offenders. The clerk seemed amused, but the prefect did not; anyway, the notices were removed with more than official dispatch.



**Wild Animals Killed in India.**

In 1897 1,569 tigers were killed in India, 4,608 leopards, 2,053 bears, 3,142 wolves and 105,000 snakes.

**Chicago Great Western Increase.**

The earnings of the Chicago Great Western Railway, "Maple Leaf Route," for the second week of August, 1899, show an increase of $12,341.57. Total increase since beginning of fiscal year (July 1) to date, $97,788.60.

**Whale's Yield of Oil.**

The average whale yields 2,000 gallons of oil.



Is a business lie ever justifiable? I would like to hear from some of the experts. I know a lot of them.



In France and Belgium elections are always held on Sundays.

Spain has had thirty-one wars in the last 100 years.





**She Was Caught.**

Some men learn that the only sure way to do a charity is to administer it themselves. Yet perhaps they learn it only through the sufferings of others. B. J. Barnato was very tender hearted, and especially was he distressed at any exhibition of destitute children in the streets.

One winter evening when the London pavements were like glass, and the air was blurred with fog, he saw a woman singing in Oxford street; she was carrying a child, perhaps two years old. Barnato went up to her.

"There is a milk shop yonder," said he. "Here is sixpence. Get some hot milk for the child."

Then he waited in a doorway, a little distance off, to see that it was done. The woman, thinking herself unobserved, walked into a bar and had some gin. She gave the child nothing. Barnato went over and waited by the door post till she should come out. When she appeared, he caught her by the arm, and was almost voiceless with anger.

"You—you scoundrel!" he exclaimed. "I gave you money to get hot milk—hot milk, d'ye understand?—for the child. You deserve to be given in charge. Come here!"

Snatching the child away from her, he walked into the milk shop, set it on the counter, and with his own hands fed the shivering mite with milk and buns. Then he gave it back to the woman, with a further donation, and commanded, in a voice not to be forgotten, "Now you go straight home!"

**Names of His Nine Children.**

The Rev. Ralph Tollemache of London has nine children, whose names are as follows:

1. Lyulph Ydwallo Odin Nestor Egbert Lyonel Toedmag Hugh Erchenwyne Saxon Esa Cromwell Arma Nevill Dysart Plantagenet.
2. Leo Quintus Tollemache-Tollemache de Orellana Plantagenet.
3. Leone Sextus Denys Oswolf Fraudati Filius Tollemache-Tollemache de Orellana Plantagenet.
4. Lyonulph Cospatrick Bruce Berkeley Zermer Tullibardine Petersham de Orellana Dysart Plantagenet.
5. Mabel Helmingham Ethel Huntingtower Beatrice Blazonberrie Evangeline Vise de Lou de Orellana Plantagenet Toedmag Saxon.
6. Lyonesse Matilda Dora Ida Agnes Ernestine Curson Paulet Wilbraham Joyce Eugenie Bentley Saxonia Dysart Plantagenet.
7. Lyona Decima Veronica Esyth Undine Cyssa Hylda Rowena Adela Thyra Ursula Ysabel Blanche Lelias Dysart Plantagenet.
8. Lyondella Fredegunda Cathberga Ethelswytha Ideth Ysabel Grace Monica de Orellana Plantagenet.
9. Lyonetta Edith Regina Valentine Myra Polwarth Avelina Philippa Violantha de Orellana Plantagenet.

### THE FRIENDLY VISITOR.

To homes of poverty she went,
Just as a friend,
Upon Love's errand humbly bent,
That she might lend
Some of the faith, the hope, and cheer
Which blest her life,
To those who need to come more near
The peace through strife.

She took no purse, no worldly goods:
She was a friend.
She gave but words, from loving moods
Which heartward tend.
She spoke of simple things, and real,
Those which change not
If plenty crowns or great needs seal
Our human lot.

Great meed of trust, and lasting zeal
For what is good,
She took the poor, and gave rich meal
Of strengthening food.
She clasped a hand, to fill a heart
With precious store;
She gave but hunger for that part,
Not less, but more

Than all the things for which men long
Or toil to get—
The love of being, pure and strong.
And though she met
With scorn from those who listened not,
Wishing but bread,
Her simple word brightened their lot,
Whom thus she fed.
—*Leslie W. Sprague in Christian Register.*

## THE BROKEN ENGAGEMENT.

**By Helen Forrest Graves.**

When Mary Clarimont's engagement was proclaimed to the world, there ensued a general expression of surprise. People generally are surprised at matrimonial engagements. There is always some cogent reason why things should have been adjusted otherwise—why John should have married Joan and Peter should prefer Betsey. Nobody ever yet was married to suit everybody.

But in Mary Clarimont's case it did really seem as if the course of true love had interfered seriously with the current of common sense and prudence.

Miss Clarimont was only one-and-twenty, a tall, imperial beauty, with dewy black eyes, a skin as fresh as damask roses, and dark-brown hair, coiled in shining bands at the back of her head. Moreover, Miss Clarimont had a "career" before her. She had just graduated from Medfield Medical University, and taken out her diploma as an M. D.

"And only to think of it," said Aunt Jo, bursting into tears of vexation and disappointment, "that she must needs go and ruin all her prospects by getting engaged to Harry Marlow, down in New York!"

"It does seem strange, Aunt Jo, when I sit down and think over it," said Doctor Mary, laughing and blushing. "Six months ago, my profession was all the world to me. I neither wished nor cared for anything outside its limits. The future was all mapped out before me, without let or hindrance; and now——"

"Humph!" growled Aunt Jo. "Any brainless idiot can get married, and keep a man's house and mend his shirts for him, but you were made for something higher and more dignified, Mary."

Mary smiled.

"Dear Aunt Jo," said she, "I shall not let my sword and shield rust, believe me. Harry has only his own talents to advance him in the world, and it will be at least a year before we shall be ready to marry. In the meantime, I shall accept the post of visiting physician to the Aldenbury Almshouse, and practice my profession in Aldenbury, just the same as if there were no engagement!"

"I wish to goodness there wasn't," said Aunt Jo. "I tell you what, Mary, I don't fancy that smiling, smooth-tongued young man of yours, and I never shall."

Still Doctor Mary Clarimont kept her temper.

"I am sorry, Aunt Jo," she said, pleasantly. "But I hope that you will eventually change your mind."

"I used to keep a thread-and-needle store when I was a young woman," remarked Aunt Jo, drily, "and I always could tell the ring of a counterfeit half-dollar when a customer laid it on the counter. I could then, and I can now—and I tell you what, Mary, there's base metal about Harry Marlow!"

Doctor Mary bit her lip.

"Perhaps. We will not discuss the subject further, Aunt Jo," she said, with quiet dignity, and the old lady said no more.

"Aunt Jo is wrong!" persisted the pretty young M. D. to herself.

"Mary is making a fool of herself!" thought Aunt Jo.

Aldenbury was a pretty manufacturing village, with a main street shaded by umbrageous maple trees, a "west end," where people who had made their fortunes lived comfortably in roomy old houses, surrounded by velvet lawns and terraced gardens, and an "east end," where people fought desperately, and not always successfully, to keep soul and body together on the merest pittance.

And a little way out of the village, the almshouse, built and endowed by a certain smuggling sea-captain, whose conscience had stricken him during his latter days, raised its gray-stone gables to the sky, and made a picturesque back-ground to the landscape.

Doctor Mary Clarimont made something of a sensation at Aldenbury. Up to this time, all the resident M. D.'s had been snuffy old gentlemen, with wigs, or pert young ones, with eye-glasses.

A beautiful young lady, who wrote prescriptions and compounded pills and lotions, was a novelty in the town, and by no means a disagreeable one. People rather liked the idea, once they had convinced themselves that the lady doctor thoroughly understood herself and her patients.

And the poor old people at the almshouse grew to love Doctor Mary, and listen with eager ears for the sound of her carriage wheels over the blue-gravel drive which led up to the portico.

It was a brilliant December day when the young physician stood in the neatly-carpeted reception-room, drawing on her fur gloves, previous to entering the neat phaeton once again, while she reiterated to the white-capped maid some direction respecting old Ann Mudgett's rheumatism, when the matron hurried in.

"Oh, I beg your pardon, Doctor Clarimont," said she, "but I clean forgot the new old woman!"

"The new old woman!" repeated Doctor Mary, with a smile.

"That is," explained Mrs. Cunningham, "she only came last night—a quiet old soul, but blind and quite bad with the asthma. Perhaps you'd better just see her before you go. She brought a card of admission from Doctor Merton, the New York clergyman, who is one of our directors, you know. And she seems a decent body enough."

So Doctor Mary went cheerfully into the little brick-paved room, with its white pallet-bed, cushioned rocking-chair and neatly draped casement, where sat a poor little shriveled up woman, wrapped in a faded shawl.

She looked timidly up as Doctor Mary came in, from under the borders of her cap.

"I'm a poor body, miss," said she, "and I'm sensible I'm making a deal of trouble in the world. But the Lord don't always take us, miss, when we'd like to go."

"This is the doctor," said Mrs. Cunningham.

The little woman would have risen up to make a feeble courtesy, but Doctor Mary motioned her to keep her seat, and asked:

"What is your name?"

"Louise Marlow, miss."

"Marlow? That is an unusual name, isn't it?" said Mary Clarimont, coloring in spite of her self.

"We're English, miss," said the old woman, struggling bravely with her asthma. "There ain't many of us in this country. I've a son, miss, in the law business, as any mother might be proud of."

"A son!" echoed Mrs. Cunningham; "and you in the almshouse?"

"Not that it's his fault, ma'am," the old creature made haste to explain. "My son is to be married to a fine, proud young lady, as is fit for any prince in all the land, and of course he can't be expected to burden himself with a helpless old woman like me. He says I'm to write and let him know how I get along, and if I'm sick or anything, he'll try to see me. I sewed carpets until the asthma got hold of me, and supported myself comfortably. But of course I couldn't lay up anything for a rainy day, who could? And Henry couldn't help me, for he's getting ready to be married, poor lad! So I went to Doctor Merton and asked him, did he know of any decent place where an old woman like me could end her days in peace. And he gave me a card to come here, and some money to pay my traveling expenses—God bless him!—and here I am!"

Mary Clarimont had listened quietly to the garrulous lady, but the color had varied in her cheeks more than once as she stood there.

"Is your son's name Harry Marlow?" she said, slowly and thoughtfully.

"Yes, miss, at your service," said the old woman, with a duck of her white-capped head.

"Is he like this?" asked Doctor Mary, taking a photograph from her pocket.

The old woman, with trembling hands, fitted on her iron-bowed spectacles, and looked at the picture, uttering a little cry of recognition.

"Sure, miss, it's his own self," she cried. "You are acquainted with him, then?"

"Somewhat," said Doctor Mary, composedly, as she returned the photograph to its place. "And now I will leave you something to relieve this difficulty in breathing."

But the old crone eyed her wistfully.

"Perhaps you know the young lady my son is to marry?" she observed.

"Yes," said Doctor Mary, writing something in her prescription-book. "I have seen her."

"Perhaps, Miss," faltered the old woman, "you would give her my humble duty, and tell her I would just like to look at her for once and see what she is like. There's no fear of my troubling her, miss, for I mean to end my days here. But I would like to see her just once. And if it wouldn't be asking too much, miss, would you please write to my son, and tell where I am—for I'm no scholar myself, and I'm his mother, after all."

"I will write to him," said Doctor Mary, quietly, and so she went away.

"I never see a lady doctor afore," said old Mrs. Marlow, with a long sigh. "But she's a pretty creetur, and it seems good to have her around. I hope she'll come again soon."

"You may be very sure of that," said the matron, brusquely. "Doctor Clarimont ain't one to neglect poor people because they are poor."

That evening Aunt Jo, frying crullers over the kitchen-fire, was surprised by a visit from her niece, who came in, all wrapped in furs, with cheeks crimsoned with the frosty air.

"Bless me! This ain't never you?" said Aunt Jo, peeping over the rims of her spectacles.

"I drove over to see you, Aunt Jo," said Mary, "to tell you that you were right. The metal was counterfeit."

"Eh?" said Aunt Jo, mechanically ladling out the brown, curly crullers, although she did not look at what she was doing.

"I have written to Harry Marlow canceling our engagement," said Doctor Mary, calmly, albeit her voice faltered a little. "The man who will heartlessly let his old mother go into an almshouse sooner than take the trouble to maintain her, can be no fit husband for any woman!"

And then she sat down by the fire, and told Aunt Jo everything; for crabbed, crusty old Aunt Jo had been like a mother to her, and her heart was full to overflowing.

When Mary had ceased speaking, Aunt Jo nodded her head.

"You have done well and wisely," said she.

Old Mrs. Marlow died that winter, in Aldenbury Almshouse, with her head on Doctor Mary Clarimont's arm, and never knew that her garrulous confessions had deprived her son of his promised wife.

And Mary says, quietly and resolutely, that her profession must be husband and home to her, henceforward.

"Just what it ought to be," says Aunt Jo. "No woman ever yet succeeded in doing two things at once."—Saturday Night.

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By the system of combining weak schools and conveying the pupils to a central school, one town in Iowa is saving $486 a year for each discontinued school.

## NOTES AND COMMENTS.

The bicycle face is rapidly giving way, as a topic of interest, to the *automobile pocket book.*

A Boston author is suing a newspaper for $20,000 damages. We have always said that there is money in the literary business.

Justice Freedman, in an opinion handed down in the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, New York City, has decided that a husband is liable for debts incurred by his wife.

The California state board of prison directors has adopted a rule that hereafter when a convict is found with a deadly weapon in his possession he shall be kept in solitary confinement for the rest of the term, even if it be for his natural life.

The Massachusetts girl worth $2,000,000, who married her coachman, as least is a great improvement upon Anna Gould, who married Count Castellane. When the money is gone her husband will have something to fall back on. A good ostler or coachman is not picked up every day.

We have hardly begun as yet to scratch the earth's resources for supporting human life. A ranch forty miles square—and there are larger ranches than that in the West—could raise wheat enough to supply the entire population of Greater New York. With twice the present population of the globe the United States would be sparsely settled.

Does any one doubt that Mrs. Mary Morgan is the oldest bride of the century? She had seen one hundred and two summers when, the other day she was married to James Morgan at Galena, Kan. James Morgan, the bridegroom, is only seventy.

The automobile has received official *recognition from the German government.* Three vehicles impelled by petroleum and two by electricity have been ordered for use in the postal service. If these prove satisfactory, horses will be abolished by the post office authorities.

Santa Fe N. M., has a woman's Board of Trade, now seven years old. The members keep the ancient palace of the Spanish Government in good order, look after the trees and shrubs in the public square, run a public library, reading room, lecture course and several charities, and strive in all ways "to advance the welfare and prosperity of the oldest city in the United States."

Men and women of moderate means *and average station and of the most* commonplace education and breeding now require little elegancies for the toilet, a nicety and variety of dress, comforts and conveniences in their home belongings, which kings and queens have been content to do without. Hence we have an enormously extended field for applied art, wonderful new possibilities for those who would design beautiful forms and at the same time put them into execution, observes the San Francisco Chronicle in an article dwelling upon the remarkable progress of the industrial arts during the present century.

The latest attempt to deal successfully with the servant girl problem is made by an individual who thinks *that the difficulty in getting competent* girls to enter into the realm of housework would be overcome by allowing them to go home every night, so that it would really be like going out to work by the day. He foresees great opposition on the part of the employer, who would be much inconvenienced. But how about the object of his kind intentions, how, for instance, would she feel about giving up her comfortable quarters, starting out to less comfortable ones, and returning on cold winter mornings?

How frequently employees succumb to temptation none can say. *As a rule,* such cases are not brought into the police court. It is cheaper, saves time and obviates the creation of a bad impression to merely discharge the culprit. What concern is it of the house whether he fails to secure another position, or whether, having got off fairly lightly in this case, he is rendered permanently dishonest? "Am I my brother's keeper?" is asked to-day as it has been from the beginning. Competition has many sins to answer for and among them this one is by no means the least. Would it not be well, from a financial as well as from a moral point of view, for merchants generally to so arrange their business and their salary list that their employees are exposed as little as possible to such perils of life-shipwreck? asks the Dry Goods *Economist.*

The principal source of revenue in the field of college athletics is football, *and after that* baseball. The former sport has long been the most popular sport, and long the most productive of revenue. When one considers the enormous crowds that flock to see the games of Harvard, Princeton, University of Pennsylvania and Yale, ready to pay theatre prices for seats, it becomes apparent that football turns in a vast amount of money to the common athletic fund. While the returns are large, the expenses are very heavy, because of the cost of building immense stands for the spectators and the cost of feeding and training the young men of the gridiron. Baseball has likewise been *generally profitable, and* at Princeton alone the profit for this season is $3,500. Fortunately, college baseball has been absolutely free from the taint that has almost spoiled professional baseball, and many persons who used to follow the professional players with enthusiastic interest have transferred their affections to the college games, which, however much they may lack in skill compared with the professional contests, are sure to be clean, manly and exciting.

William Waldorf Astor was not an American in any except the nominal sense of the word. Usually when his name came before the public it was in connection with some act of snobbishness, bad manners or bad taste that made Americans wish foreigners could not refer to him as "your fellow-countryman." Also it was extremely distasteful to him to think of himself as an American. It reminded him of the ancestral butchers and peddlers states the New York World. And when he talked to Americans of his pet delusion—*his unfounded* and now publicly exploded notion that he was descended not from German peasants but from haughty French and Spanish nobles—he knew that they were laughing in their sleeves at him. America retains all of him that was of any value—his property. That remains here to enrich this country. Only its income goes abroad, and it has been going abroad for years anyhow.

A defense of the view that the new century begins with 1900 seems to have simmered down to the statement that our present system of designating the years is not like another system used by certain persons for certain other purposes; and that if that other system had been extended, as it should have been, to the naming of years, the new century would begin twelve months before it really will. All this is undoubtedly true, but, what pray, has it to do with the case as it is? Facts are one thing; might-have-been's and should-be's are another, and failure to distinguish between the two leads to much waste of time and temper. Beyond question, "1899" means the one thousand eight hundred and ninety-ninth year of the Christian era, and the next to the last year of the nineteenth century. Beyond question, too, 1900 will close that century and 1901 will start the next one. We are not denying that to have had a year 0 would have been a good idea, but we do assert that no such year was ever recognized, and that none ever can be without changing every date in all our modern literature, historical and other. And that would be a terrible bother, not to be seriously contemplated by any sane man.

Times seem to be very hard in Australia, and the army of unemployed in that colony is so large that many hard things are being said of the Queensland government for sending a man to England to instruct the people of the mother country about the resources of the colony and the *many advantages it offers to emigrants.* A correspondent of the London Chronicle says that men are "humping the bluey," whatever that may mean, from one end of Australia to the other, vainly seeking to earn a living, and the workers in the cities besiege the various state labor bureaus by the thousand. In Victoria it is estimated that 10,000 men are out of employment. In Sidney the unemployed number between 3,000 and 5,000. In Adelaide nearly 3,000 persons have registered at the local labor bureau. This state of affairs is set down principally to the prolonged drought through which Australia has just passed. Victoria and South Australia have both been unable to retain their natural increase of population. The former has lost about 120,000 persons in seven years by excess of emigration over immigration.

### A Fisherman's Yarn.

"Have a good time camping out?" shouted a Second avenue man to his neighbor on the next veranda.

"O, so so," and then he entered rapidly upon the narration of some tall fishing-yarns which were continued until the man next door intimated that he was listening to a "cock-and-bull" story.

"So you've heard about the bull story. That Slims never could keep anything. But I'll tell you just how it was. The bull was mad, sure's you're alive. Belonged to a farmer on whose land we camped. Slims was down to the water's edge baiting his hooks when the bull came ripping and snorting through the grove. Slims had dropped everything and shinned up a tree when I came along. There was no time for me to get up a tree, so I rushed into the lake till I was up to my neck. The bull patrolled the shore, bellowing, pawing the sand and lashing his tail. Slims and I just held our bases and shivered until the other boys came around a point in the boat. They tried to 'shoo' the enraged brute away, but he got all the madder.

"There happened to be a big piece of red flannel in the boat that Joe keeps for cleaning his gun, and he had sense enough to hoist it. That bull snorted and tore around like he had a fit. They decoyed him about half a mile down the lake. Then Slims slid out of his tree, I waded out of the water, and in about five minutes we had all our traps luggage and the tent pitched over a barbed wire fence into a wheat field. Then the boys rowed back and we sat in safety tantalizing the bull and laughing at his antics till he got tired of the game and quit. But I'll get even with Slims for blabbing," and the truth is that Slims had never said a word.—Detroit Free Press.

### Artificial Eye Makers.

Tucked away in quaint Old World corners we find some of the most odd personages. Such is the great artificial eye maker and painter, A. Muller Hipper. In quaint Lauscha, in the very heart of old Thuringen's dense forests and high mountains, he sits and works away day in and day out, surrounded by his family, the male members of which are all experts in this delicate work, and have been such since the days of his great-grandfather, who first started the work at Paris, but who, owing to the strong anti-German feeling, was forced to return to his native mountain land. They have grown rich, but lead simple, quiet lives. While the writer sat in front of Mr. Hipper he deftly mixed different colored glasses over his gas lamp, and within half an hour brought forth a perfect reproduction, in everything but real sight, of the writer's eye.

Every year thousands of eyes made by this Old World family find their way to America.—Leslie's Weekly.

### Found at Last.

Proprietor—"I'm looking for a man I can trust."

Applicant—"We'll get along then. For ten years I've done nothing but look for a man that would trust me."—Detroit Free Press.

## JOKE ON A SPANISH SKIPPER.

**Capt. Doncelo Learns the American Fashion of Loading Grain.**

"About four years ago" said the *superintendent of* one of Buffalo's grain elevators, "while I was in charge of an elevator in Baltimore, a small brig ran up to the elevator to take on a load of wheat. The Captain's name was Doncelo. He was a Spaniard and for ten or twelve years had traded around in Eastern ports. He had never seen a grain elevator and his idea of loading grain into a vessel was that it was shovelled in by hand, as it was years ago. He found me and in his gruff way said:

"'I want to put in 15,000 bushels of wheat, and I don't want to lay around here a week or two. See if you can't get me out of here in two days anyhow.'

"I smiled, said that I would try, and gave orders a minute later to get the brig up in position, where we could assail her in good shape. The Captain went to his berth to sleep, for it was nearly midnight then. We snugged the little craft up against the wharf, opened her hatches, and inserted three full-sized spouts leading from well-filled bins in the top of the elevator. All the employees understood what the joke was to be and they decided to break a record. Everything was ready for the loading a half hour after Capt. Doncelo went to his berth, but we had concluded to let him get fast asleep *before going on with the joke.*

"It was an hour and a half after the Captain had disappeared that the power was turned on and a second later thousands of bushels of grain went rushing from the bins into the hold of the little craft. The boat listed heavily for a moment and threatened to overturn, but the grain slid over to the centre and righted the ship. Down rushed the grain through the three spouts. You could hear the roar for a thousand feet. Seven minutes after the power was turned on the power was turned off. The 15,000 bushels had been paid out and Capt. Doncelo's boat was setting pretty low in the water. *About this time the Captain* appeared on deck in his night shirt.

"'To the pumps!' he shouted in Spanish in his loudest tones.

The crew was on deck in a minute and Capt. Doncelo flitted about like a paper man in a windstorm. Spying me on the wharf laughing he accosted me.

"'What is the matter that my boat sinks at her dock?' he asked.

"'She's not sinking, I guess. You said you wanted to get out of here in less than a week and we loaded your boat for you in a hurry.'

"The Captain looked at me queerly, stepped over to the hatchway and looked at the heap of golden grain in the hold. *He was amazed, to say the* least. He remained in port long enough to have the mystery explained, and a good wind prevailing, he set out. He had lain just two hours at the dock."

### A Dog That Never Forgets.

Under ordinary conditions Dandy is a good-natured fellow, willing to accept tribute from all comers. But he has a memory of his own, a revengeful temper and resents any slight put upon him by strangers or friends. If insulted at home he will retire to a distance and proudly refuse to have anything more to do with the offender. Dandy is a collie.

The grocer who caters to the family employs a shock-headed youth, who is full of mischief and a strange desire to smite dogs to hear them yelp. He amuses himself when delivering goods by kicking pets furtively and then innocently wonder when they cry. He tried it on Dandy. He smote the collie, but was met by no answering yelp. Instead the dog sprang upon him so fiercely he was glad to betake himself to the wagon for safety.

That was two months ago, but the dog has never forgotten the cruelty of the offender. No matter what the hour of day or night, as soon as the footsteps of that youth sound on the pavement or back porch the dog becomes wild with rage. He makes every effort to get out and renew the fight. He barks constantly and furiously all the time the steps can be heard. He does not need to see his tormentor, for he recognizes the steps.

The boy has learned to reconnoiter that home before making port. He is in mortal fear lest the dog get to him and complete the job he commenced when he nipped the leg smartly after that blow so long ago. Dandy is just as determined to make reprisals at the first opportunity.—Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

### The Town Was Overlooked.

Loud's Island, on the coast of Maine, near historic Pemaquid, in the Lincoln county town of Bristol, is one of the very few places on earth where there are no taxes. This island, otherwise known as Muscongus, was overlooked when Maine became a state, and was put into no town or county. It is said that during the war the people cast their votes for a time in the town of Bristol, until some election officer discovered the illegality of the vote.

The island was first settled by John Loud, a deserter from a British man-of-war, and his great-grandchildren are now prominent inhabitants. By voluntary contributions school is maintained, the parents paying $4 for each child. The school term averages eight months in each year, and there is an average attendance of eighteen scholars. Catching bait for the fishermen of Boston, Gloucester and Portland is the most profitable business of the people, but when bait is slack in running they turn their attention to lobstering, mackerel fishing and catching porgies for the big oil and fertilizing factory opposite the island in Bristol.—Portland Press.

### The Endurance of the Arab Horse.

What a picked Arab horse can do when put upon his mettle almost baffles belief. An officer, recently returned from the Soudan, relates that, after a ride of 800 miles, his horse showed no signs of work, though he had cast all his shoes before accomplishing a quarter of the journey, though many of the camels had died, and the others had suffered severely. Again, is was an Arab of 14.2½, which carried ten stone six pounds and won a ten-mile race at Ferozepore in twenty-five minutes, a feat of endurance probably unequaled in equine annals. And Lord Roberts can bear testimony to the powers of the Arab which carried him through all his campaigns during twenty-five years and, alone among the horses of history, received official authority to wear the Afghan medal with four clasps. Such qualities are worth *insisting upon* at the War Office as a short cut to the solution of many problems of economy and dispatch in the transport service.—London Saturday Review.

## MANNERS IN THE SICK ROOM.

**A Successful Physician's Advice to Beginners in Medical Practice.**

A physician who has reached professional renown in New York and earned a fortune which enables him to undertake only the kind of cases that interest him, attributes much of his success as a practitioner to one rule he impresses on all the young men in his own *profession in whose welfare he is con*cerned. Physicians are likely to think that their colleagues who earn large incomes from their practice owe much of it to their manners, whether they are assumed or natural with them.

"I tell every young doctor in whom I feel any interest," he said, "that cheering conversation, a heavy manner, awakening a patient's thoughts to other things than his malady, and other qualities supposed to make him popular are all very well in their way, but useless unless one thing more is added to them. No doctor should ever fail to return to the subject of his patient's illness before he leaves him. That should be the last subject he talks about. Without that addition to the other blandishments of a sick-room manner he will never get the full benefit of them. The sick man or more likely the sick woman, likes to believe that his or her illness is the most absorbing thing and to realize that the doctor is thinking more of that than of anything else. If this is neglected the patient's thoughts are very much inclined to dwell on what seems a slight neglect or indifference, and to a sick man that may assume importance. Cheerful talking about other matters and any other agreeable tricks may be all very well in their way, but it is necessary always to get back to the source of the patient's chief interest in the end."

One other successful physician has always held that the most important phase of his conduct in a sick room was never to appear in a hurry, whatever the provocation might be. This was difficult enough at times, but he managed to stick to the rule as much as he could when there was necessity for it, which was most frequent in the case of those persons not so sick as they thought they were.

"With them," he said, "a doctor has always to be most careful about the niceties of sick-room behavior, for the really ill are rarely able to interest themselves in these details. But it is the patients who think themselves sicker than they are that are a doctor's most profitable clients, and he has to be more careful of his conduct with them than in a case of life and death. As a doctor makes more money always out of persons only half sick than from those who are dangerous ill, he cannot afford to neglect the little things that make him popular with them."—New York Sun.

### Brigham's Queer Will

Peter Brigham, a dealer in oysters, whose restaurant used to be one of *the landmarks of Boston,* after making his fortune in the business, died the other week. He provided in his will that when his wealth had increased by investment to $3,000,000 the sum should be expended in the erection of a home for his descendants. The fortune has already reached the sum named in the will, and Peter has plenty of descendants, for they are scattered all over Eastern Massachusetts. The question now is, what to do with the $3,000,000.

The Brigham heirs have homes of their own and do not care to be bunched together under one roof, even if it be a $3,000,000 one. "Be it ever so lowly, there's no place like home" for them, so they are clamoring for a division of Peter's wealth. But how to divide it is the question. Brighams in Massachusetts are thick as leaves in Vallombrosa, and when the division comes they will appear in droves.—Kansas City Journal.

### The Most Uninteresting Country.

What is the most uninteresting country in the world? The writer of a Foreign Office report puts in a bad word in this connection for Korea. The scenery is, indeed, he admits strikingly beautiful, but aside from this there is an absence of almost everything which makes a country interesting to the traveller. There is nothing whatever which he cares to take with him as a memento of his visit. There can be few countries anywhere which do not offer more attractions in this respect than Korea. It is the habit to attribue his uniform dreariness and desolation to the Japanese invasion of three centuries ago; but there must be something lacking in the character of a people who have failed during such a long interval to achieve any advancement in arts or manufactures."—London Daily News.

### Danger of Cherry and Milk.

A newspaper correspondent asked a West End doctor of considerable repute if it was a fact that cherries and milk taken together were poisonous. He admitted it was dangerous. The cherry tree is akin to the laurel, from the leaves of which prussic acid is made, and if the cherries had a tendency to be overripe, as was very likely to be the case so late in the season, they would cause such fermentation among the milk as would surely cause trouble and no doubt a deal of pain, but he considered that a very large quantity of cherries would require to be taken to bring about fatal results.—London Correspondence of New York Herald.

### Defined by Experience.

"Say, pa, what is pessimism?"

"My son, it is one of the results of matrimony and milliners' bills. Now don't ask any more questions."—Colorado Springs Gazette.

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The billposters of Chicago are asserted to pay from $100,000 to $125,000 a year in rents for advertising space.

## THE 'GATOR'S MEAL.

**The Tragic Fate of a Promising Philadelphia Pug.**

"You can't take that in here," said the gatekeeper at the Philadelphia Zoo to a woman with a wiggling little animal in her arms, "it's against the rules."

"Why, little Teddy wouldn't hurt a thing, and I'll promise you he won't leave my arms a minute. I can't take him away back home now, and I do so want to get in and see the animals."

Now it is a hard thing for a man to withstand the fascination of a pretty face, and when a dimpled, beseeching smile accompanies it—well, the young woman got into the Zoo, and little Teddy went in too, leaving the gatekeeper hoping sincerely that nobody in authority would see the animal. It was a very diminutive creature, so small, in fact, that if she had chosen his fair owner might have thrown her handkerchief over him and taken him in without difficulty.

The skies were bright, the animals all in a good humor and Teddy seemed to enjoy it immensely. The big elephant was in his pool taking a daily bath, and when, sucking up a trunk full of water, he treated the spectators to an elephantine shower bath. Teddy's joy knew no bounds, and his mistress thought surely he would break away.

In the course of the afternoon they came to the shady rustic bridge which spans the slimy gully where the huge alligator blinks his life away. The young woman had never seen such a fine specimen, and she was completely absorbed in the spectacle, forgetting even Teddy in her intense interest. Teddy was somewhat nearsighted, and wished to get a closer view of the great, scaly object, so with a gentle tug he disengaged himself from his mistress's arms and jumped headlong into the ditch. The alligator opened his sleepy eyes at this unwonted disturbance, and seeing a visitor lifted his head to make a survey.

Teddy's eyes, meanwhile, were popping out so far that you could knock them off with a stick. The alligator cocked his hungry eye on the dumfounded animal, and struck with the tenderness of his fat little legs, wiggled leisurely toward him. So quickly that Teddy had no time to give a farewell yelp, the denizen of the swamps opened his grinning mouth and swallowed the dog whole. Then, licking his jaws and blinking his eyes, he rolled over and went to sleep, well contented with the free lunch that had been so providentially provided.

The young woman's silent distress was pitiful to see. Without a word she walked hastily to the entrance, and with a sheepish glance at the keeper walked out.

"Ain't that the lady who took the pug in?" said the keeper to his companion.

"Why, sure it is," he made reply. "I wonder what she has done with him?"

### A Philosopher's Timidity.

The daughter of the famous scientist, Sir David Brewster, speaks with tender frankness of certain characteristics of her father. Among these she includes a curious timidity and a great dread of pain which he used to express with much freedom. In this connection she quotes from the letter of a family friend:

"In illustration of the great philosopher's singular timidity my father used to tell the following story: At the time Lord Rosse's telescope was drawing so many scientific men across the channel, Sir David was asked if he were going, too.

"'Oh, no!' he said. 'I am too much afraid of the sea.'

"My father tried to represent to him what a simple matter it was; he thought nothing of it himself; he just went straight to bed on going on board, and awoke on arriving at his destination.

"Sir David exclaimed, in unaffected horror:

"'What! Go to your naked bed in the middle of the ocean?'"

This is a Scotch expression for going really into bed; and was indicative of Sir David's opinion of the enormity of such an idea.

"Another favorite story somewhat betrayed the philosopher's lack of self control. He was talking of a severe fit of toothache he had had, and my father asked him, 'What did you do?' (meaning what remedy was applied).

"'Do?' said Sir David. 'I just sat and roared!'"

He always declined to have recourse to a dentist, never having had a tooth drawn, and his answer to any such proposal always was:

"What! Would you have me part with one of the bones of my body?"

Whatever may have been his physical timidity in some directions, it was truly said of him that he "never feared the face of man," and his great moral courage more than compensated for such weaknesses as he possessed.

### An Old Rifle.

Old rifles, like old houses, may have histories that hold a vital meaning. A writer in the Humane Alliance describes one that is greatly valued by the descendants of its original owners. The following bit of its history is of general interest.

One night, when the "men-folk" were away, a panther leaped up on a log at the edge of the clearing, and standing in the moonlight just ouside the shadows of the forest, uttered that marvelous cry which sounds so much like the wail of a lost child.

But grandmother's ears were not deceived. She was a young woman then; her eyes were bright, and she saw the panther plainly. The rifle thrust its muzzle through a hole in the shed window, and grandmother and the rifle together drove the messenger of death straight into the brain of the great cat and rolled him over dead. She just felt that she could do it, and so did the rifle; and so the deed was done.

### The Most Important Point.

Having an appointment to preach at an insane asylum for the first time the editor of The Christian Register asked the medical director for some points. He said the most important thing was to avoid any attempt on the part of the preacher to accommodate himself to his audience, as if they were different from other people. He said: "If you attempt to adapt yourself to their condition they will instantly discover it, and they will hate you."